

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The development of the commerce of Australia might be considered from several standpoints—for example, the historical, the legal, or the purely financial—all of which are important.

The importance of the subject demands a reference to the constitutional power of the Commonwealth in respect to commerce and to the various Acts which have been passed in the exercise of that power, since these profoundly affect its trade and commerce.

In setting out the statistics of commerce regard will be had to the significant features of its development, both from the historical and financial point of view.

2. **Constitutional Powers of Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act [*vide* pp. 38 to 45. of this volume] power to make laws with respect to “trade and commerce with other countries and among the States” is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. [Chap. I., Part V., sec. 51 (i), *vide* p. 39.]

The Constitution Act further provides in relation to trade that:—

“On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.” [Section 86.]

“Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.” [Section 88.]

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.” [Section 90.]

“Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.” [Section 91.]

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.” [Section 92, 1st paragraph].

“The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.” [Section 98.]

“The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.” [Section 99.]

"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation." [Section 100.]

"There shall be an Interstate Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary, for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder." [Section 101.]

"The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Interstate Commission." [Section 102.]

"The members of the Interstate Commission—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
 - (ii.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
 - (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."
- [Section 103.]

"Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if such rate is deemed by the Interstate Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States." [Section 104.]

Provisions of a temporary nature and which have now ceased to operate were also made as follows:—

"But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation." [Section 92.]

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

"But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

"If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth." [Section 95.]

§ 2. Commonwealth Commercial Legislation.

1. **Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901).**—"An Act relating to the Customs," assented to on the 3rd October, 1901, came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This provided for the establishment of the necessary administrative machinery for all matters pertaining to the customs, and prescribed, *inter alia*, the manner in which customs duties shall be computed and paid. It does not, however, determine the rates thereof.

During the interval between the inception of the Commonwealth, viz., on 1st January, 1901, and the coming into operation of the Customs Act 1901, the Customs Acts of the several States were administered by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, under section 86 of the Constitution.

2. **Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902).**—The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff imposing uniform rates of customs duty in all the States was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901. "An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to on the 16th September, 1902, made provision that uniform duties of customs specified in the tariff schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901, at four o'clock in the afternoon, reckoned according to the standard time in force in the State of Victoria. From this time onwards trade between the States became free, with, however, the exception, under section 95 of the Constitution Act, of the right of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States. [Repealed by the Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

3. **Sea Carriage of Goods Act (No. 14 of 1904).**—"An Act relating to the Sea Carriage of Goods," assented to on the 15th December, 1904, to commence on the 1st January, 1905, provides that—"Where any bill of lading or document contains any clause, covenant or agreement whereby (a) the owner, charterer, master, or agent of any ship or the ship itself, is relieved from the liability for loss or damage to goods arising from the harmful or improper condition of the ship's hold, or any other part of the ship in which goods are carried, or arising from negligence, fault, or failure in the proper loading, stowage, custody, care, or delivery of goods received by them or any of them to be carried in or by the ship; or (b) any obligations of the owner or charterer of any ship to exercise due diligence and to properly man, equip, and supply the ship, to make and keep the ship seaworthy, and to make and keep the ship's hold, refrigerating and cool chambers, and all other parts of the ship in which goods are carried, fit and safe for their reception, carriage, and preservation, are in any wise lessened, weakened, or avoided; or (c) the obligations of the master, officers, agents, or servants of any ship to carefully handle and stow goods, and to care for, preserve, and properly deliver them, are in any wise lessened, weakened, or avoided; that clause, covenant, or agreement shall be illegal, null and void, and of no effect.

"In every bill of lading with respect to goods a warranty shall be implied that the ship shall be, at the beginning of the voyage, seaworthy in all respects and properly manned, equipped, and supplied.

"In every bill of lading with respect to goods, unless the contrary intention appears, a clause shall be implied whereby, if the ship is at the beginning of the voyage seaworthy in all respects and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the ship nor her owner, master, agent, or charterer shall be responsible for damage to or loss of the goods resulting from (a) faults or errors in navigation; or (b) perils of the sea or navigable waters; or (c) acts of God or the King's enemies; or (d) the inherent defect, quality, or vice of the goods; or (e) the insufficiency of package of the goods; or (f) the seizure of the goods under legal process; or (g) any act of omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent, or representative; or (h) saving or attempting to save life or property at sea; or (i) any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea."

4. **Secret Commission Act 1905 (No. 10 of 1905).**—"An Act relating to Secret Commissions, Rebates, and Profits," assented to on the 16th November, 1905, provides that—"Any person who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principals

directly or indirectly, (a) being an agent of the principal, accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or obtain, for any person, for himself, or for any person other than the principal; or (b) gives or agrees to give or offers to the agent of a principal, or to any person at the request of an agent of the principal, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for any act done or to be done, or any forbearance observed or to be observed, or any favour or disfavour shewn or to be shewn in relation to the principal's affairs or business, or on the principal's behalf, or for obtaining or having obtained, or aiding or having aided to obtain for any person an agency or contract for or with the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

"Any person who (a) gives to an agent; or (b) being an agent receives or uses, with intent to deceive the principal, any receipt, account, or document in respect of which the principal is interested, or in relation to a dealing, transaction, or matter in which the principal is interested, the receipt, account, or document being false, erroneous, or defective in any material particular, or likely in any way to mislead the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

"Any agent who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principal, buys from or sells to himself, or any firm of which he is a partner, or any company of which he is a director, manager, officer, or employé, or in which he or any person for him or on his behalf is a shareholder, any goods for or on behalf of his principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

"Whoever aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in or privy to (a) the commission of any offence against this Act; or (b) the commission outside Australia of any act, in relation to the affairs or business or on behalf of a principal residing in Australia, which, if committed in Australia, would be an offence against this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence and be punishable accordingly.

"This Act applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies of and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof."

5. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).—"An Act relating to Commerce with other Countries," assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906, gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, "trade description" in relation to any goods, means any description, statement, indication, or suggestion, direct or indirect, "(a) as to the nature, number, quantity, quality, purity, class, grade, measure, gauge, size, or weight of the goods; or (b) as to the country or place in or at which the goods were made or produced; or (c) as to the manufacturer or producer of the goods or the person by whom they were selected, packed, or in any way prepared for the market; or (d) as to the mode of manufacturing, producing, selecting, packing, or otherwise preparing the goods; or (e) as to the material or ingredients of which the goods are composed, or from which they are derived; or (f) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent privilege, or copyright, and includes a customs entry relating to goods; and any mark which, according to the custom of the trade or common repute, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of above matters, shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act.

"'False trade description' means a trade description which, by reason of anything contained therein or omitted therefrom, is false or likely to mislead in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement, or otherwise, which makes the description false or likely to mislead in a material respect."

The operation of the Act is restricted to the following classes of goods:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; or (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; or (c) manures; or (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which such apparel is manufactured; or (e) jewellery; or (f) seeds and plants.

6. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906 (No. 9 of 1906).—"An Act for the Preservation of Australian Industries and for the Repression of Destructive Monopolies,"

assented to 24th September, 1906, provides that any person or any corporation making or engaging or continuing in any combination "with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry the preservation of which is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of the producers, workers, or consumers," or any person or corporation monopolising or attempting or conspiring to monopolise any part of the trade of the Commonwealth with intent to control, to the detriment of the public, the supply or price of any service, merchandise, or commodity, is guilty of an offence. (Amended, see Acts No. 5 of 1908 and No. 26 of 1909.)

7. Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906).—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs" amends the Customs Tariff of 1902 in relation to the duties on harvesters and agricultural implements and machinery and prescribes the prices to be the maximum prices of Australian harvesters and drills delivered to the purchaser at the railway station or port nearest to the factory where they are made. [Repealed by Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

8. Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 (No. 17 of 1906).—"An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the British Colonies or Protectorates in South Africa which are included within the South African Customs Union," assented to 12th October, 1906, to operate from 1st October, 1906, provides for special preferential rates of duty on certain goods imported from and being the produce of any of the Colonies or Protectorates included within the South African Customs Union.

9. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907 (No. 5 of 1908).—"An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907," assented to 14th April, 1908, provides additional machinery for procuring evidence of offences against the principal Act.

10. Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to 3rd June, 1908, repeals Section 5 of the Customs Tariff 1902 (No. 14 of 1902) and the schedule of that Act and the whole of the Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906) as from 8th August, 1907, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, reckoned according to the standard time in the State of Victoria,¹ and imposes new rates of Customs Duties from that time. This Act provides preference rates of, customs duties on certain "goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom which are shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and not transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector (of customs) that the goods have not, since they were shipped in the United Kingdom, been subjected to any process of manufacture."

11. Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).—"An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1908," assented to 10th June, 1908, provides that where the rate of duty to be paid on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom is not set out in the Customs Tariff 1908, and where such goods are not expressly declared to be free, the "General Tariff" rates shall apply. This Act also provides that no higher duty shall be payable under the South African Preference Act 1906, than the duty under the General Tariff of the Customs Tariff 1908, and that no duty shall be payable under that Act on any goods which are free of or exempt from duty under the General Tariff of the Customs Tariff 1908. The purpose of this Act is merely to remove possible doubt as to the intention of the original Acts.

12. Australian Industries Preservation Act 1909 (No. 26 of 1909).—"An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Acts 1906-1907" formally repeals Sections 5 and 8 of the parent Act, which were declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*; also provides that, in relation to trade and commerce with other countries or among the States, the payment of rebates, or the refusal to sell, "either absolutely or except upon disadvantageous conditions," with the purpose of promoting exclusive dealing, shall be an offence.

13. Interstate Commission.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Sections 101 *et seq.*; see page 590 *ante*) a Bill for an Act to Establish the Interstate

1. "Standard time" is identical in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania.

Commission was introduced in the House of Representatives in June, 1901. After considerable discussion the Bill was felt to be somewhat premature, and was consequently shelved.

On the 1st October, 1909, another Bill for an Act relating to the Interstate Commission was introduced in the Senate. This Bill is largely drawn on the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States of America and on the following British Acts:—Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845; Railway and Canal Act of 1854; Regulation of Railways Act of 1873, and the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and is divided into the following sections:—Part I.—Preliminary; Part II.—The Interstate Commission; Part III.—Interstate Traffic; Part IV.—Judicial Powers of the Commission; Part V.—Industrial Matters; Part VI.—Investigations; Part VII.—Miscellaneous.

No powers were proposed to be given, by the Bill of 1901, with regard to "Industrial Matters."

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond the Commonwealth represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, the increase being roughly intended to represent the cost plus insurance, freight, and other charges to the place of landing.

2. **Value of Exports.**—The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

3. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is, necessarily, the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports were not on uniform lines admitting of the preparation of a record for Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Up to this date goods arriving in any Australian port for transshipment to a port in another Australian State were recorded at the latter port only, where they were ordinarily recorded as from the transshipping State, and not as an import from the oversea country.

In recording exports an analogous defect also existed in most of the States, since goods despatched from one Australian State for transshipment in another State to an oversea country were simply recorded in the former as an export to the transshipping State; thus no proper record of the export as oversea was made. Owing to this defect the oversea trade prior to September, 1903, is understated by an amount which it is impossible to accurately estimate, since it varies with the development of the shipping facilities of the States concerned. To discover the direction of the transhipped trade is not possible. The figures presented in the tables hereinafter are therefore the values as recorded, and must be taken as subject to the defects explained.

4. **Vessels (Ships) Imported and Exported.**—The imports or exports of vessels were not recorded prior to the year 1905. The value of vessels imported during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 was, respectively, £265,957, £366,300, £680,700 and £700,050, while the exports for the same years were respectively £79,975, £51,365, £90,201 and £82,355.

5. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906 ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. The value of ships' stores during 1906 amounted to £875,966 (of which bunker coal represented £575,471, or 65.7 per cent.), during 1907 to £998,897 (bunker coal representing £663,724 or 66.45 per cent.), and during 1908 to £1,196,106 (bunker coal £867,707, or 72.55 per cent.).

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—The following table shews the total trade of the Commonwealth with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. In consequence of the defects of record, referred to in the preceding section, the results can be only approximate to the actual figures. The very marked rise and sudden fall in the value of imports during the period 1837 to 1842 were contemporaneous with heavy land speculation and a subsequent severe financial crisis. The great increase of trade in the early fifties is due to the discovery of gold. In the State of Victoria the value of imports from overseas countries increased from £500,000 in 1851 to nearly £11,000,000 in 1853, and to £13,000,000 in 1854; while in New South Wales similar imports rose from £1,390,000 in 1851 to £5,500,000 in 1854, when the total imports into the Commonwealth reached the sum of £34 13s. 10d. per head, and the total trade £56 3s. 10d. per head of the population. The rapid influx of persons anxious to share the good fortunes of these times, however, soon reduced the value of the trade per head, till, in 1858, it had declined to £31 19s. 6d. per head. The period 1867-1872 shews a marked reduction in the value of trade per head. For some years prior to this period New South Wales had experienced a succession of indifferent seasons, and Victoria was suffering from a congested labour market consequent on the decline of alluvial gold-mining in that State. This congestion of the labour market during the years 1862 to 1866 gave rise to the agitation for a protective tariff to provide employment in manufacture, and in April, 1866, the Tariff Act, which expressed the protective policy since adhered to in Victoria, was assented to.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 to 1908.

Year.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant. ¹			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826	435	131	566	8 3 10	2 9 4	10 13 2	30.1
1827	478	98	576	8 13 10	1 15 8	10 9 6	20.5
1828	735	122	857	12 17 0	2 2 8	14 19 8	16.6
1829	846	218	1,064	14 2 0	3 12 8	17 14 8	25.8
1830	697	194	891	10 11 6	2 18 11	13 10 5	27.8
1831	753	412	1,165	10 6 8	5 13 0	15 19 8	54.7
1832	956	495	1,451	11 19 4	6 3 11	18 3 3	51.8
1833	1,036	500	1,536	11 7 8	5 9 11	16 17 7	48.3
1834	1,373	756	2,129	13 9 10	7 8 6	20 18 4	55.1
1835	1,600	903	2,503	14 12 6	8 5 1	22 17 7	56.4
1836	1,659	985	2,644	13 18 4	8 5 3	22 3 7	59.4
1837	1,510	967	2,477	11 12 10	7 9 1	19 1 11	64.0
1838	2,055	1,054	3,109	14 7 3	7 7 4	21 14 7	51.3
1839	2,578	1,044	3,622	16 0 8	6 9 11	22 10 7	40.5
1840	3,615	1,513	5,128	20 1 6	8 8 1	28 9 7	41.9
1841	3,145	1,335	4,480	15 6 0	6 10 0	21 16 0	42.4
1842	1,742	1,264	3,006	7 10 11	5 9 7	13 0 6	72.6
1843	1,926	1,281	3,207	7 16 7	5 4 2	13 0 9	66.5
1844	1,201	1,291	2,492	4 13 4	5 0 4	9 13 8	107.5
1845	1,518	1,721	3,239	5 11 9	6 6 8	11 18 5	113.4
1846	1,995	1,794	3,789	6 19 5	6 5 5	13 4 10	89.9
1847	2,441	2,200	4,641	8 2 3	7 6 3	15 8 6	90.1
1848	2,000	2,278	4,278	6 4 10	7 2 2	13 7 0	113.9
1849	2,451	2,359	4,810	6 18 11	6 13 9	13 12 8	96.2
1850	3,009	2,688	5,697	7 14 8	6 18 1	14 12 9	89.3
1851	2,962	2,708	5,670	7 0 7	6 8 7	13 9 2	91.4

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1908.—Continued.

Year.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant. ¹			Percentage of Exports on Imports
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1852	4,798	10,896	15,694	10 1 9	22 18 3	33 0 0	227.0
1853	14,990	14,403	29,393	26 17 11	25 16 10	52 14 9	96.1
1854	22,478	13,928	36,406	34 13 10	21 10 0	56 3 10	62.0
1855	14,428	15,134	29,562	19 7 11	20 6 11	39 14 10	105.0
1856	16,631	16,234	32,865	19 18 4	19 8 9	39 7 1	97.6
1857	18,872	16,127	34,999	20 9 0	17 9 5	37 18 5	85.5
1858	17,668	14,625	32,293	17 9 11	14 9 7	31 19 6	82.8
1859	20,376	17,027	37,403	18 19 6	15 17 1	34 16 7	83.6
1860	20,536	16,081	36,617	18 6 5	14 6 11	32 13 4	78.3
1861	17,651	17,413	35,064	15 5 2	15 1 1	30 6 3	98.7
1862	20,599	18,065	38,664	17 7 1	15 4 5	32 11 6	87.7
1863	21,248	19,336	40,584	17 4 7	15 13 7	32 18 2	91.0
1864	20,503	18,977	39,480	15 17 4	14 13 6	30 10 10	92.6
1865	20,660	19,706	40,366	15 4 4	14 10 4	29 14 8	95.4
1866	21,311	18,972	40,283	15 0 10	13 7 10	28 8 8	89.0
1867	15,964	18,384	34,348	10 18 1	12 11 2	23 9 3	115.2
1868	18,436	21,650	40,086	12 3 11	14 6 6	26 10 5	117.4
1869	19,910	20,066	39,976	12 14 4	12 16 4	25 10 8	103.8
1870	17,833	18,012	35,845	11 0 2	11 2 5	22 2 7	101.0
1871	17,017	21,725	38,742	10 3 3	12 19 6	23 2 9	127.7
1872	18,833	22,518	41,351	10 18 9	13 1 7	24 0 4	119.6
1873	24,567	26,370	50,937	13 17 10	14 18 2	28 16 0	107.4
1874	24,554	25,646	50,200	13 9 9	14 1 8	27 11 5	104.5
1875	24,939	24,978	49,917	13 6 2	13 6 7	26 12 9	100.1
1876	23,963	23,540	47,503	12 8 7	12 4 2	24 12 9	98.2
1877	25,797	23,107	48,904	12 18 8	11 11 8	24 10 4	89.6
1878	26,181	23,773	49,954	12 14 0	11 10 8	24 4 8	90.8
1879	24,233	21,184	45,417	11 7 10	9 19 2	21 7 0	87.4
1880	22,939	27,255	50,194	10 8 10	12 8 1	22 16 11	118.8
1881	29,067	27,528	56,595	12 16 2	12 2 8	24 18 10	94.7
1882	36,103	27,313	63,416	15 7 7	11 12 9	27 0 4	75.6
1883	35,454	30,058	65,512	14 9 9	12 5 8	26 15 5	84.8
1884	36,988	28,708	65,696	14 9 6	11 4 8	25 14 2	77.6
1885	36,862	26,667	63,529	13 18 2	10 1 3	23 19 5	72.3
1886	34,179	21,700	55,879	12 9 4	7 18 4	20 7 8	63.5
1887	29,572	23,421	52,993	10 8 8	8 5 3	18 13 11	79.2
1888	36,881	28,900	65,781	12 11 7	9 17 2	22 8 9	78.4
1889	37,577	29,553	67,130	12 8 8	9 15 7	22 4 3	78.6
1890	35,168	29,321	64,489	11 6 4	9 8 9	20 15 1	83.4
1891	37,711	36,043	73,754	11 16 0	11 5 6	23 1 6	95.6
1892	30,107	33,370	63,477	9 4 0	10 3 10	19 7 10	110.8
1893	23,765	33,225	56,990	7 2 7	9 19 4	17 1 11	139.8
1894	21,897	32,131	54,028	6 9 0	9 9 4	15 18 4	146.7
1895	23,195	33,644	56,839	6 14 1	9 14 6	16 8 7	145.0
1896	29,658	32,964	62,622	8 8 5	9 7 2	17 15 7	111.1
1897	31,958	37,783	69,741	8 18 3	10 10 9	19 9 0	118.2
1898	31,481	40,165	71,646	8 12 11	11 0 7	19 13 6	127.6
1899	34,330	48,599	82,929	9 6 0	13 3 5	22 9 5	141.6
1900	41,388	45,957	87,345	11 1 3	12 5 9	23 7 0	111.0
1901	42,434	49,696	92,130	11 3 9	13 2 1	24 5 10	117.1
1902	40,676	43,915	84,591	10 10 11	11 7 10	21 18 9	108.0
1903	37,811	48,250	86,061	9 13 10	12 7 4	22 1 2	127.6
1904	37,021	57,486	94,507	9 7 3	14 10 9	23 18 0	155.3
1905	38,347	56,841	95,188	9 10 11	14 3 0	23 13 11	148.2
1906	44,745	69,738	114,483	10 19 0	17 1 5	28 0 '5	155.9
1907	51,809	72,824	124,633	12 9 4	17 10 6	29 19 10	140.6
1908	49,799	64,311	114,110	11 15 3	15 3 10	26 19 1	129.1

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (See pages 641 and 642) shew that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 has carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894.

The year 1892 marked the beginning of a period of acute financial stress, culminating in the commercial crisis of 1893. The collapse of these years, by no means confined to Australia, but affecting in varying degree many countries, is plainly reflected in the records of the trade of that period, for the trade for 1894 had fallen to £54,028,227, a decline of no less than 26.75 per cent. in three years. In 1895 there was slight recovery, and a continuous upward movement until 1901, when the trade reached £92,130,183, or £24 5s. 10d. per head. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of agricultural, pastoral, and dairy produce, reduced the trade of 1902 to £84,591,037, but although in the next year there was a further shrinkage in the exports of agricultural produce, the increase in the value of the exports of metals, specie, butter, and wool was so large as to effect an increase in the total trade. From 1902 the increase in the value of trade continued, till in 1907 it reached the amount of £124,633,280, equal to £29 19s. 10d. per inhabitant.

The imports during 1907 were, doubtless, to some extent inflated by the importation of goods in anticipation of the tariff revision of that year. The trade of 1908 shews a decline of £10,523,000 as compared with 1907, of which £8,513,000 was in the value of exports, notwithstanding an increase of £3,447,767 in the export of gold and specie. This decline in the value of exports was largely due to reduced prices ruling for wool and metals in consequence of the financial crisis in the United States during the previous year, and in lesser degree to the smaller exports of agricultural and pastoral produce, due to the unfavourable season experienced in some of the States.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—The foregoing table shews the percentage of exports on imports for each year. From this it will be seen that, with few exceptions, due to temporary dislocations of trade, prior to 1892 the balance of trade has been on the side of imports, but from 1892 the reverse has been the case, the value of exports having increased by 92.72 per cent. and the imports by 65.40 per cent. The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital in the form of Government loans and for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports in the later years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayment of loans to foreign bondholders, and also freight on trade which is carried mainly by ships of the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

§ 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.—From the 1st January, 1905, the Trade and Customs Department, in addition to the usual record of the countries whence goods directly arrived in Australia, has kept a record of the countries of their origin. The following table shews, for the years 1905 and 1908, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for the years 1906 and 1907 will be found in previous issues of this work.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1905-8.

Country.	Imports according to—							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1905.		1908.		1905.		1908.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom	23,074,717	60.18	29,930,157	60.10	20,319,815	52.99	25,274,661	50.75
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—								
Canada	230,951	0.60	321,041	0.64	379,125	0.99	532,752	1.07
Ceylon	693,616	1.81	683,813	1.37	666,181	1.74	681,960	1.37
Hong Kong	277,038	0.73	247,689	0.50	3,350	0.01	7,321	0.01
India	1,311,427	3.42	1,630,246	3.28	1,352,105	3.53	1,658,140	3.33
New Zealand	2,333,516	6.08	2,276,597	4.57	2,277,152	5.93	2,196,433	4.41
Straits Settlements	222,276	0.58	384,567	0.77	104,104	0.27	158,603	0.32
Other British Possessions	315,326	0.82	845,671	1.70	422,976	1.10	994,755	2.00
Total British Possessions	5,384,150	14.03	6,389,624	12.83	5,204,993	13.57	6,229,954	12.51
Total British Countries	28,458,867	74.21	36,319,781	72.93	25,524,808	66.56	31,504,615	63.26
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Austria-Hungary	11,333	0.03	16,947	0.03	81,553	0.21	265,345	0.53
Belgium	551,984	1.44	970,187	1.95	252,329	0.66	696,450	1.28
China	69,349	0.18	69,362	0.14	318,701	0.83	315,887	0.63
France	510,950	1.33	479,642	0.97	1,343,753	3.51	1,775,389	3.56
Germany	2,643,412	6.89	3,509,120	7.05	3,026,850	7.89	4,482,394	9.00
Japan	371,761	0.97	543,789	1.09	397,321	1.04	574,906	1.15
Netherlands	132,327	0.35	173,528	0.35	244,255	0.64	311,832	0.63
Norway	259,419	0.68	314,685	0.63	338,140	0.88	420,470	0.85
Spain	15,738	0.04	12,131	0.02	82,627	0.22	108,104	0.22
Sweden	42,978	0.11	206,614	0.41	186,554	0.49	348,666	0.70
Switzerland	22,826	0.06	38,498	0.08	389,294	1.01	754,110	1.51
United States	4,486,604	11.70	6,039,753	12.13	5,005,387	13.05	6,581,846	13.22
Other Foreign Countries	769,183	2.01	1,105,236	2.22	1,155,159	3.01	1,719,259	3.46
Total Foreign Countries	9,887,864	25.79	13,479,492	27.07	12,821,923	33.44	18,294,658	36.74
Total Imports from all Countries	38,346,731	100	49,799,273	100	38,346,731	100	49,799,273	100

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of our imports therefrom during the year 1908 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £29,930,157, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £25,274,661. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £4,655,496 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

Other countries which shew balances as distributors to Australia, though absolutely of much less amount, are Belgium, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Straits Settlements. The countries mentioned are, of course, not the only countries through which goods are indirectly imported into Australia, for the direct imports from other countries, notably France and Germany, include considerable values which are not of the produce of those countries. These values, however, are more than balanced by value of French and German goods received through the United Kingdom and other countries.

2. **Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.**—The following table, shewing the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906, and for the year 1908, shews

considerable change in direction of imports during the past twenty years. The countries mentioned in this table are those where the goods were shipped or whence they were directly consigned to Australia:—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1908.

IMPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1908.
	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	24,818,787	18,241,366	22,794,700	23,163,660	29,930,157
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	95,592	89,861	230,459	291,253	321,041
Cape Colony ...	3,090	11,364	3,858	7,105	141,861
Ceylon ...	124,057	239,774	410,057	603,660	683,813
Fiji ...	170,100	92,125	104,459	79,820	191,003
Hong Kong ...	769,699	460,883	313,578	303,322	247,689
India ...	745,070	606,181	914,859	1,148,895	1,630,246
Mauritius ...	483,283	178,074	175,966	104,911	39,186
Natal ...	10,893	4,655	114	2,429	49,302
New Zealand ...	1,826,537	1,100,533	1,541,128	2,479,298	2,276,597
Papua ...	12,166	16,623	52,416	67,987	54,213
Straits Settlements ...	126,691	138,055	281,022	178,658	384,567
Other British Possessions	22,605	15,718	34,247	136,443	370,106
Total British Possessions ...	4,389,783	2,953,846	4,062,163	5,403,781	6,389,624
Total British Countries ...	29,208,570	21,195,212	26,856,863	28,567,441	36,319,781
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	336	101	3,264	229,872	18
Belgium ...	227,995	274,559	394,094	559,880	970,187
Chile and Peru ...	19,419	2,511	32,128	16,112	28,558
China ...	800,454	327,120	262,195	135,219	69,362
France ...	360,000	201,284	476,756	465,330	479,642
Germany ...	1,286,054	1,107,496	2,254,746	2,703,806	3,509,120
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and South Sea Islands ...	109,862	78,286	150,510	140,294	186,256
Italy ...	31,650	67,672	137,852	168,221	230,571
Japan... ...	39,787	63,195	225,086	380,388	543,789
Java ...	424,173	464,351	461,748	510,689	316,441
Netherlands ...	19,940	12,125	36,919	101,531	173,528
Norway ...	354,924	154,277	284,024	303,446	314,685
Philippine Islands ...	13,350	15,869	69,385	70,669	83,601
Sweden ...	167,178	21,872	97,189	69,828	206,614
United States of America	2,268,620	1,682,092	4,355,724	5,014,408	6,039,753
Other Foreign Countries	49,669	56,545	219,717	282,847	327,367
Total Foreign Countries ...	6,173,411	4,529,355	9,461,337	11,152,540	13,479,492
Total ...	35,381,981	25,724,567	36,318,200	39,719,981	49,799,273

Expressing each item as percentage on the total of the imports, the following results are obtained, viz.:—

**IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE
TOTAL IMPORTS, 1887 to 1908.**

Country.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1908.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	70.14	70.92	62.77	58.30	60.10
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—					
Canada	0.27	0.35	0.64	0.73	0.64
Cape Colony	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.28
Ceylon	0.35	0.93	1.13	1.52	1.37
Fiji	0.48	0.36	0.29	0.20	0.38
Hong Kong	2.18	1.79	0.86	0.76	0.50
India	2.11	2.36	2.52	2.89	3.28
Mauritius	1.37	0.69	0.49	0.27	0.08
Natal	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.10
New Zealand	5.16	4.28	4.24	6.24	4.57
Papua	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.11
Straits Settlements	0.36	0.54	0.77	0.45	0.77
Other British Possessions	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.34	0.75
Total British Possessions	12.41	11.48	11.18	13.60	12.83
Total British Countries	82.55	82.40	73.95	71.90	72.93
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Argentine Republic... ..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.58	0.00
Belgium	0.64	1.07	1.09	1.41	1.95
Chile and Peru	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.06
China	2.26	1.27	0.72	0.34	0.14
France	1.02	0.78	1.31	1.17	0.97
Germany	3.63	4.31	6.21	6.81	7.05
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Islands	0.31	0.30	0.41	0.36	0.37
Italy	0.09	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.46
Japan	0.11	0.25	0.62	0.96	1.09
Java	1.20	1.80	1.27	1.29	0.63
Netherlands	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.26	0.35
Norway	1.01	0.60	0.78	0.76	0.63
Philippine Islands	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.18	0.17
Sweden	0.47	0.08	0.27	0.18	0.41
United States of America	6.41	6.54	12.00	12.62	12.13
Other Foreign Countries	0.14	0.22	0.60	0.72	0.66
Total Foreign Countries... ..	17.45	17.60	26.05	28.10	27.07
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3. Imports from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing table shews that while the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom during 1908 is above the yearly average of the period under review, the proportion to total imports has diminished, having fallen from 70.14 per cent. during the years 1887-91 to 60.10 per cent. in 1908.

It will be observed, however, that the percentage proportion for 1908 is an advance on that of the quinquennium 1902-6, though slightly lower than in the year 1907, when the proportion was 61.59 per cent. The apparent diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with hereinafter, viz., in sub-section 11 of this chapter. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1908 are as follows :—

Ale and beer, £352,326; apparel and textiles—apparel, £2,084,908, textiles, £6,491,699; arms, ammunition and explosives, £512,033; books and periodicals, £421,458; brushware, £57,255; earthenware, etc., £214,712; clocks and watches, £28,453; cocoa and chocolate (powdered), £75,297; confectionery, £166,794; cordage, metal, £101,406; cordage, other, £110,850; cutlery, £133,393; drugs and chemicals—alkalies (soda), £73,087, fertilisers, £83,745, medicines, £133,427, other drugs and chemicals, £529,690; electrical and gas appliances, £127,990; electrical materials, £271,302; fancy goods, £140,642; fish, fresh and preserved, £146,616; furniture, £49,415; glass and glassware, £119,548; indiarubber manufactures, £176,917; instruments, musical, £42,893; instruments, scientific, etc., £158,778; iron and steel—pig, £89,341, bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £458,807, scrap, £45,194, girders, beams, etc., £72,990, plate and sheet, galvanised and corrugated, £1,098,985, not galvanised or corrugated, £131,379, pipes and tubes, £390,758, rails, fishplates, etc., £530,678, tinned plates, plain, £284,564; wire, £156,537; wire netting, £309,853; jewellery and precious stones, £201,320; leather and leather manufactures, £139,328; machines and machinery, £1,670,865; metals, manufactures of, £1,261,914; milk, preserved, £149,673; oils (not essential), £192,566; paints and colours, £284,059; paper, £551,018; pickles, sauces, etc., £98,603; plated ware, £151,339; soap, £35,574; specie, £231,323; spirits, £652,943; stationery, £665,990; tobacco, £31,941; tools of trade, £229,498; varnishes, £60,076; vehicles—bicycles, etc., £164,653, motors, £201,327, other vehicles, £64,644; vessels (ships), £672,000; yarns, £138,481.

4. **Imports Shipped from British Possessions.**—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 12.41 per cent. in the years 1887-91 to 12.83 per cent. in 1908, the actual values being respectively £4,389,783 and £6,389,624. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1908, 35.63 per cent., or 4.57 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand, 25.51 per cent., or 3.28 per cent. of all imports, from India, and 10.70 per cent., or 1.37 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon.

5. **Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1908.**—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Africa, South.* Bark, tanning, £15,596; hay and chaff, £18,697; maize, £19,995; oats, £117,505; precious stones, £52,340.

(ii.) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles, £11,902; boots and shoes, £10,000; drugs and chemicals, £3903; fish, £46,281; furniture, £10,948; agricultural implements and machinery, £139,427; other machines and machinery, £9929; metal manufactures, £14,688; paper, £194,233; timber, £36,768; bicycles and other vehicles, £20,814.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Coffee and chicory, £2143; nuts, £8471; tea, £643,151. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from £124,057 during the years 1887-91, to £681,950 in 1908—is due to the displacement of China teas in the Australian markets by those of India and Ceylon. Of the total imports of tea during the year 1908, 66.12 per cent. was the produce of Ceylon.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Bananas, £53,140; copra, £16,654; sugar, £106,505.

(v.) *India.* Bags and sacks, £984,103; canvas and hessians, £160,605; carpets, mats, etc., £11,848; coffee and chicory, £22,413; cotton, raw, £9160; iron, pig,

£11,865; rice, £17,817; shellac, £11,619; manures, £18,088; oils, £41,808; skins and hides, £46,451; spices, £10,418; tea, £216,345; timber, £11,159; wax, paraffin, £8184 yarns, £6688.

(vi.) *Mauritius*. Sugar, £39,022.

(vii.) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, £10,250; horses, £47,293; sheep, £15,877; military stores, £11,027; coal, £7602; fibres, £94,093; fish, £25,151; gold, bullion and ore, £908,040; grain—barley, £17,736; hops, £9086; implements and machinery (agricultural) £3148; machines and machinery, £3600; meats, £20,922; seeds, £30,262; ships, £7200; skins and hides, £214,619; timber, £499,664; wool, £9954.

(viii.) *Straits Settlements*. Rice, £11,502; oils, fats, and waxes—paraffin wax, £10,091, other oils, etc., £32,122; spices, £27,114; sago and tapioca, £42,012; wood and wicker, £8732.

6. Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.—The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1908 represented 27.07 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 17.45 per cent. during the years 1887-91. Compared, however, with the average of the quinquennium 1902-6, the proportion during the year 1908 shews a slight decline. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries 26.03 per cent.—7.05 per cent. of all imports—was from Germany, and 44.80 per cent.—12.13 per cent. of all imports—was from the United States.

7. Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries.—The details are as follows:—

(i.) *Austria Hungary*. Apparel and textiles, £100,881; furniture, £33,900; china-ware, £16,620; glassware, £13,544; fancy goods, £7599; jewellery and precious stones, £13,951; pipes, smoking, etc., £13,779.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Apparel, £43,717; textiles, £86,968; candles, £5819; drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers, £12,034; glass and glassware, £98,954; iron and steel—partly manufactured, £57,683; girders, beams, etc., £1895; plate and sheet, £16,430; railway iron, £9852; wire, £21,834; wire netting, £3734; jewellery, £48,651; machines and machinery, £32,079; matches and vestas, £39,361; metal manufactures, £51,199; motors, vehicles and parts, £6705; paper, £29,534; zinc manufactures, £11,928.

(iii.) *Chile*. Soda nitrate, £24,766.

(iv.) *China*. Apparel and textiles, £46,543; fish, £11,984; fruit, £7664; ginger, £10,751; rice, £62,414; nuts, £7957; oils, £19,592; tea, £87,903.

The decline of the value of imports from China during the past twenty years is due to the loss of the tea trade, which now draws its supplies mainly from India and Ceylon.

(v.) *France*. Apparel and textiles, £786,248; drugs and chemicals, £224,398; fruits, £11,992; fancy goods, £22,282; jewellery, £10,025; timepieces, £7608; pipes, smoking, etc., £87,916; motor vehicles and parts, £87,833; rubber manufactures, £25,139; leather, £24,395; spirits, £172,169; tiles, £10,971; wine, £109,357; machinery and manufactures of metal, £44,185.

(vi.) *Germany*. Ale and beer, £58,775; apparel and textiles, £1,248,115; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £90,191; brushware, £35,697; cement, £37,222; chinaware, etc., £65,914; earthenware, £17,357; drugs and chemicals—calcium carbide, £7207, fertilisers, £25,367, other drugs, etc., £129,020; fancy goods, £116,743; furniture, £14,005; minor articles for furniture, £7173; glass and glassware, £84,137; hops, £8799; indiarubber manufactures, £80,553; metals and manufactures of metals—metals un-

manufactured, £44,878; iron and steel—bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £84,033, plate and sheet, £49,130, pipes and tubes, £29,823, railway iron, £44,057, tools of trade, £22,203; wire, £345,965; wire netting, £144,915; machines and machinery, £212,494; lamps and lampware, £34,058; other manufactures of metals, £260,798; jewellery, cameos, etc., £68,018; leather and leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes), £62,046; musical instruments, £246,570; paper, £227,338; spirits, £15,804; stationery, £82,668; tobacco, £14,735; paints and varnishes, £14,761.

(vii.) *Italy.* Apparel and textiles, £25,562; fruits, £24,723; matches and vestas, £26,066; marble and stone, £23,788; oils, £8260; nuts, £10,248; sulphur, £17,642.

(viii.) *Japan.* Apparel and textiles, £317,586; bags, baskets, etc., £15,435; china-ware and earthenware, £8695; fancy goods, £7109; fertilisers (superphosphates), £4299; furniture, £5923; rice, £18,001; oils and waxes, £20,042; sulphur, £74,339; timber, £34,430.

(ix.) *Java.* Cotton, raw, £7262; hats and caps, £10,596; maize, £7145; rice, £75,236; kapok, £82,609; sugar, £100,126; timber, £10,140; tobacco, £5555; tea, £21,443.

(x.) *Netherlands.* Apparel and textiles, £49,153; cocoa and chocolate, £52,097; cameos and precious stones, £6249; paper, £19,238; ships, £15,000; spirits, £111,078.

(xi.) *Norway.* Calcium carbide, £25,532; fish, £36,659; milk, preserved, £21,904; paper, £58,610; timber, £263,285.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands.* Flax and hemp, £51,350; cigars, £35,270.

(xiii.) *Russia.* Flax, £6746; oils, £10,856; railway iron, £36,167; timber, £51,145.

(xiv.) *Sweden.* Calcium carbide, £42,078; cream separators, £42,354; electrical machinery, £23,542; matches and vestas, £44,915; paper, £67,460; timber, £32,583.

(xv.) *Switzerland.* Apparel and textiles, £622,584; cigars, £12,179; confectionery (including cocoa and chocolate not powdered), £22,847; milk, £5371; watches, £66,653.

(xvi.) *United States of America.* Apparel and textiles:—Boots and shoes, £56,729; other apparel, £99,842; textiles, £188,611; ammunition and explosives, £39,986; barley, £88,788; cameras, magic lanterns, phonographs, etc., £102,342; clocks and watches, £59,119; fish, £174,986; furniture, £52,604; glass and glassware, £26,814; glucose, £25,733; indiarubber manufactures, £27,284; leather, £198,189; meats, £52,141; medicines, £78,707; metal manufactures:—iron and steel: bars, ingots, hoop, etc., £50,496, girders, beams, etc., £31,926, pipes and tubes, £52,999, plate and sheet, £46,857, railway iron, £171,996, tools of trade, £272,109; wire, £217,769; machines and machinery, agricultural, £164,501; other machines and machinery, £720,764; other metal manufactures, £259,087; musical instruments, £34,624; oils, fats and waxes—kerosene, £435,942; lubricating oils and greases, £108,969; naphtha, £16,253; paraffin wax, £15,704; turpentine, £48,282; paper, £215,483; resin, £78,891; soap, £32,619; stationery, £76,943; timber, £886,810; tobacco, cigars, etc., £557,603; wood manufactures, £120,353; vehicles, bicycles and motors, and parts, £173,018.

8. Direction of Exports.—The following table shews the average yearly value of exports to principal countries during each quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906 and for the year 1908. As in the case of the import trade, considerable alteration in the direction of exports is evident. The largest increases in exports to British possessions are shewn to the various South African colonies, due to exports of agricultural and pastoral produce and timber, and to India and Ceylon, mainly due to exports of gold, and in some recent years also of timber, chiefly railway sleepers. The large increases in the

case of Belgium, Germany, and France are probably more apparent than real, being mainly due to the increase in local sales of wool, skins, etc., and the resulting direct export to the countries mentioned, while formerly a much larger proportion of wool, etc., was sent to the United Kingdom for sale, and ultimately found its way from there to the Continent. The figures given below, however, do not, even now, denote the total purchases by European countries of Australian produce, as large quantities are still distributed from London:—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1908.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year
	1887-91.	1892-6	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	22,003,741	23,030,779	25,337,456	25,461,689	29,475,808
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	503	12,793	77,627	172,757	79,135
Cape Colony ...	84,786	80,515	1,840,961	2,116,733	841,203
Ceylon ...	87,404	434,081	1,188,136	4,249,831	1,612,890
Fiji ...	105,267	121,771	173,080	246,671	315,725
Hong Kong ...	415,885	489,987	375,559	579,829	756,779
India ...	735,701	404,986	1,220,179	3,336,387	1,812,908
Mauritius ...	105,764	54,890	36,992	52,075	37,991
Natal ...	81,498	100,756	672,114	1,062,293	818,197
New Zealand ...	748,444	987,718	1,131,067	1,725,234	2,257,939
Papua ...	12,677	17,682	46,150	46,744	55,813
Straits Settlements ...	107,523	105,040	103,742	209,612	575,911
Other British Possessions ...	6,770	10,123	30,438	77,961	87,043
Total British Possessions	2,492,222	2,820,347	6,896,045	13,876,127	9,251,534
Total British Countries ...	24,495,963	25,851,126	32,233,501	39,337,816	38,727,342
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	...	195	20,938	30,485	67,985
Belgium ...	1,341,908	1,422,378	1,488,785	2,695,512	3,704,449
Chile and Peru ...	116,931	155,666	239,390	473,649	540,191
China ...	43,884	23,778	208,601	242,580	280,265
France ...	663,672	2,064,639	2,641,244	4,190,591	5,152,263
Germany ...	559,697	1,580,692	2,128,596	3,406,633	9,207,226
Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is.	275,892	227,754	349,922	350,796	398,721
Italy ...	16,136	44,954	177,742	156,913	338,841
Japan ...	8,950	48,232	138,686	580,670	1,267,963
Java ...	57,921	70,582	125,285	157,559	260,344
Netherlands ...	18,013	45,008	69,634	226,958	265,715
Norway ...	6	971	105	14	1,074
Philippine Islands ...	117,471	24,664	150,999	331,047	604,589
Spain ...	10,692	7,047	12,835	61,300	21
Sweden ...	4	1,433	1,485	3,915	2,027
United States of America ...	1,642,587	1,263,128	3,941,509	2,591,428	2,395,466
Other Foreign Countries ...	77,826	234,656	510,600	408,116	1,095,576
Total Foreign Countries	4,951,590	7,215,777	12,206,356	15,908,166	25,583,716
Total ...	29,447,553	33,066,903	44,439,857	55,245,982	64,311,058

If each item be expressed as a percentage on the total export, the results will be as follows:—

EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORT TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1887 to 1908.

Country.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1908
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom ...	74.74	69.65	57.01	46.09	45.83
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.32	0.12
Cape Colony ...	0.29	0.24	4.14	3.83	1.31
Ceylon ...	0.30	1.31	2.67	7.69	2.51
Fiji ...	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.49
Hong Kong ...	1.41	1.48	0.85	1.05	1.18
India ...	2.50	1.23	2.75	6.04	2.82
Mauritius ...	0.36	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.06
Natal ...	0.28	0.30	1.51	1.92	1.27
New Zealand ...	2.54	2.99	2.55	3.12	3.51
Papua ...	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.09
Straits Settlements ...	0.36	0.32	0.23	0.38	0.90
Other British Possessions ...	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.13
Total British Possessions	8.46	8.53	15.52	25.11	14.39
Total British Countries ...	83.20	78.18	72.53	71.20	60.22
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.11
Belgium ...	4.58	4.30	3.35	4.88	5.76
Chile and Peru ...	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.86	0.84
China ...	0.15	0.07	0.47	0.44	0.43
France ...	2.25	6.24	5.94	7.59	8.01
Germany ...	1.90	4.78	4.79	6.17	14.32
Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is.	0.93	0.69	0.79	0.63	0.62
Italy ...	0.05	0.14	0.40	0.28	0.53
Japan ...	0.03	0.15	0.31	1.05	1.97
Java ...	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.40
Netherlands ...	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.41	0.41
Norway ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippine Islands ...	0.40	0.07	0.34	0.60	0.94
Spain ...	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.00
Sweden ...	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
United States of America ...	5.58	3.82	8.87	4.69	3.73
Other Foreign Countries ...	0.26	0.71	1.15	0.74	1.71
Total Foreign Countries...	16.80	21.82	27.47	28.80	39.78
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

9. **Exports to the United Kingdom.**—Notwithstanding an increase of 34 per cent. in the actual value of exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1908 as compared with the yearly average of the period 1887-91, the proportion of the total exports despatched to the United Kingdom has fallen from 74.74 per cent. in the earlier period to 45.83 per cent. in the year 1908. This decrease is, to some extent, undoubtedly

due to the fact that wool and other commodities which were formerly despatched to the United Kingdom, and distributed from that centre, are now to a greater extent shipped direct to continental ports.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1908 were as follows:—Butter, £2,050,937; fruit, including pulp, £205,078; grain—wheat, £2,361,920; flour, £120,548; hair, £18,185; jewellery and precious stones, £152,856; leather, £421,707; meats, frozen—beef, £134,014, mutton and lamb, £1,115,908, rabbits and hares, £331,403, other frozen meat, £6358, potted meat, £46,477, preserved meat, £166,978; minerals and metals—copper, ingots, £506,038, in matte, £690,664, ore, £64,501; gold—bullion, £630,353, in matte, £1,856,527; silver—bullion, £59,755, in matte, £461,949, ore, £77,487; lead—pig, £442,267, in matte, £385,437; ores, n.e.i., £112,338; spelter and concentrates, £52,756; tin, ingots and ore, £718,335; oil, cocoanut, £89,927; pearlshell, £219,267; skins—hides, £106,619, rabbit and hare, £233,023, sheep, £578,542, other skins, £182,153; specie, gold, £1,527,644; tallow, £701,779; timber, £145,541; wine, £69,644; wool—greasy, £8,770,510, scoured, £3,252,031.

10. **Exports to British Possessions.**—The value of exports to British Possessions during 1908 is the lowest recorded since 1901, having declined from a yearly average of £13,876,127 during the years 1902-6 and £13,122,673 in 1907, to £9,251,534. This decline is due to reduced exports of gold, which fell from an average of £8,396,113 during the years 1902-6, and £6,449,790 in 1907, to £3,071,784 in 1908. Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season for agricultural and pastoral industries, and a consequent diminution of these products for export during 1908, the export of merchandise to British Possessions has been well maintained.

11. **Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1908.**—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Canada.* Butter, £13,683; meats, £11,813; oil, cocoanut, £1508; skins, £8443; timber, £13,143; tin, £3885; wool, £10,873.

(ii.) *Cape Colony.* Butter, £80,533; grain, wheat, £433,765; flour, £58,839; leather, £35,407; meats—frozen beef, £18,025, mutton and lamb, £5075, other meats, £3502; sheep (living), £5971; specie, £50,000; sugar, £127,669; timber, £1516.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Butter, £7543; coal, £11,370; horses, £3418; gold, bullion, £102,875; specie, £950,000; grain—flour, £23,012; lead, pig, £41,250; shale, kerosene, £6042; silver, bullion, £431,690; soap, £9124; sugar, £1246.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles—apparel, including boots and shoes, £16,084; textiles, £15,656; bags, sacks, and cordage, £7901; biscuits, £14,806; coal, £21,734; drugs and chemicals, £6968; grain, prepared—bran, pollard, and sharps, £18,259; flour, £11,898; machines and machinery, £18,461; metal manufactures, £42,763; oils, £10,121; specie, £18,070; timber, £11,286.

(v.) *Hong Kong.* Butter, £21,713; coal, £39,040; fish, £23,366; flour, £4449; lead, pig, £85,625; sandalwood, £65,037; specie, gold, £460,276; timber undressed, £29,015.

(vi.) *India.* Coal, £83,247; copper, ingots, £62,011; gold, bullion, £874,826; specie, £88,475; horses, £137,708; grain, wheat, £105,892; hay and chaff, £5529; lead, pig, £18,000; meats, £8378; silver, bullion, £89,519; tallow, £3543; timber, £277,226; wool, £21,708.

(vii.) *Natal.* Animals, living—horses, £856; sheep, £10,830. Butter, £66,665; fruit, £3983; grain—wheat, £76,121; flour, £144,708; jams and jellies, £7594; leather, £4788; meats, frozen—beef, £28,156, mutton, £50,218, poultry, £1534, meats, other, £6293; specie, gold, £550,000; sugar, £32,368; tallow, £9813; timber, £5881.

(viii.) *New Zealand.* Apparel, textiles, etc.—apparel—boots and shoes, £14,685; other apparel, £37,412; textiles, £72,839; bags and sacks, £28,598; bark, tanning

£31,637; books and periodicals, £49,247; cameras, magic lanterns, etc., £37,037; coal, £145,760; copper, ingots, £6411; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £74,128; medicines, £35,202; other drugs, etc., £33,786; electrical materials, £16,786; fruit, fresh, £43,683; dried, £12,330; glass and glassware, £23,204; grain—oats, £3420; flour, £129,147; rice, £33,116; indiarubber manufactures, £48,456; iron, pig, £7464; jewellery and precious stones, £13,791; lead, pig, £24,075; leather and leather manufactures, £47,304; metals, manufactures of—agricultural implements and machinery, £19,188; other machines and machinery, £70,838; other manufactures of metals, £84,735; oils—benzine and gasoline, £7389, kerosene, £21,427, other oils, £11,080; onions, £13,386; plants, trees, and bulbs, £9144; potatoes, £6778; salt, £19,366; seeds, £9775; soap, £24,692; specie—gold, £182,480, silver, £28,354, bronze, £1940; spirits, £18,900; stationery, £14,317; sugar, £32,333; tea, £50,337; timber, £264,365; tin, ingots, £18,949; tobacco, £86,623; vessels, £47,727; wine, £25,103.

(ix.) *Papua*. Apparel and textiles, etc., £6728; flour, £1186; meats, £6811; tobacco, £9111.

(x.) *Straits Settlements*. Butter, £17,344; coal, £111,770; grain, flour, £52,518; horses, £15,491; machines and machinery, £10,234; meats, £20,087; tin ore, £205,114; timber, undressed, £11,443.

12. Exports to Foreign Countries.—The foregoing table shews a very great increase in the value of exports to foreign countries, both in actual amounts and in relation to total exports. The value of exports to foreign countries during 1908 shews an increase of 416 per cent. over similar figures for the years 1887-91, thus increasing the proportion per cent. of all exports from 16.80 per cent. in the earlier years to 39.78 per cent. in 1908. This increase is chiefly due to the growing demand among foreign nations for Australian wool, large consignments of which are now made direct to Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States.

13. Principal Exports to Foreign Countries.—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Argentine Republic*. Agricultural implements and machinery, £53,159; timber, £10,594.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Bark, tanning, £9432; copper, £128,985; grain, wheat, £9182; lead, £115,879; leather, £23,755; silver ore, £239,606; hides and skins, £189,187; spelter, £1,146,646; timber, £19,618; tin, £44,612; wool, £1,742,639.

(iii.) *Chile*. Coal, £427,820; wheat, £15,775.

(iv.) *China*. Horses, £892; butter, £11,207; coal, £20,041; copper, £172,196; flour, £3221; lead, £28,699; sandalwood, £6238; specie, gold, £15,702; timber, undressed, £13,060.

(v.) *Egypt*. Butter, £10,260; grain—wheat, £15,937; flour, £14,358; meats—beef, £19,770, mutton, £7801, other meats, £649; specie, gold, £350,000; timber, undressed, £52,207.

(vi.) *France*. Copper, £11,412; hides and skins, £537,889; lead, £45,368; spelter, £103,043; tallow, £8946; tin, £7936; wool, £4,407,940.

(vii.) *Germany*. Bark, tanning, £53,329; copper, £77,923; fruit, fresh, £23,051; gold bullion, £61,408, in matte, £30,937; grain—bran, pollard, and sharps, £6846; wheat, £6230; hides and skins, £121,247; lead, £33,920; linseed cake and oilcake, £6715; oil, cocoanut, £5668; ores—scheelite, £10,264, silver and silver lead, £79,358, wolfram, £19,994, spelter, concentrates, etc., other than gold, £45,537, other ores, £6180; sausage casings, £52,291; specie, gold, £4,870,000; timber, £37,478; wool, £3,632,708.

(viii.) *Italy*. Copper, £9733; lead, £30,214; skins, £50,472; specie, gold, £175,000; wool, £67,021.

(ix.) *Japan*. Butter, £7063; grain, wheat, £50,881; horses, £12,234; lead, £30,358; manures, £19,038; oils, £9569; specie, gold, £1,000,000; tallow, £23,293; wool, £125,408.

(x.) *Java*. Butter, £39,583; coal, £44,614; flour, £119,397; horses, £16,457; meats, £7977.

(xi.) *Netherlands*. Hides and skins, £8388; lead, £63,191; shale, kerosene, £14,761; silver ore, £100,583; spelter, £58,434; tallow, £16,122.

(xii.) *Peru*. Coal, £42,121; wheat, £52,389.

(xiii.) *Philippine Islands*. Butter, £46,447; coal, £190,920; flour, £90,653; fodder, £15,128; horses, £12,134; meats—bacon and hams, £6910, beef, £151,076, mutton, £8056, pork, £18,017, other meats, £4792; timber, £30,849.

(xiv.) *United States of America*. Coal, £102,447; cocoanut oil, £5868; copper, £476,897; gold, in matte, £1,331,347; hides and skins, £170,666; silver in matte, £20,627; tin, £18,913; specie, £300,699; wool, £881,172.

§ 6. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

1. **Trade with Eastern Countries.**—During recent years attention has been given by Australian exporters to the possibilities of the markets of eastern countries. Commissioners have been sent by the States to eastern trade centres to investigate and advise as to the requirements of these markets in regard to such commodities as Australia is prepared to supply, and a survey of the export returns of the past six years discloses a very material increase in the value of the export trade in the direction indicated.

The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India, Ceylon and Burmah, Japan, Java, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, and the particulars given in the following tables apply to these countries only:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1903 to 1908.

Article.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	68,591	84,569	93,707	109,792	136,299	151,984
Coal	223,204	167,588	260,343	336,550	319,292	501,002
Copper	89,412	390,324	426,937	177,251	250,461	239,646
Grain and pulse—						
Wheat	1,705	54,315	99,628	109,212	173,528	111,885
Flour	30,280	97,868	298,606	538,177	692,879	295,646
Other (prepd. & unprepd.)	4,565	74,645	58,858	8,874	17,614	10,536
Hay, chaff, and comp. fodder	12,427	87,864	44,353	21,075	34,549	29,554
Horses	109,215	181,146	329,515	232,102	302,809	199,239
Lead	66,870	138,397	131,223	177,166	179,346	203,799
Meats	128,666	132,499	213,567	184,975	188,197	248,799
Sandalwood	37,908	25,417	38,793	70,579	66,309	77,468
Skins, hoofs, sinews, tallow	12,818	26,467	55,675	72,284	71,758	43,167
Tin ore	27,352	79,345	38,466	91,743	187,702	205,114
Timber, undressed ...	87,441	238,318	387,408	490,600	362,999	367,322
Wool	85,253	356,390	156,372	292,079	501,886	147,416
Other merchandise ...	157,635	163,811	337,182	208,719	304,524	338,097
Total merchandise	1,143,342	2,298,963	2,970,633	3,121,178	3,790,152	3,170,674
Specie & gold & silver bullion ...	9,537,575	10,268,946	6,466,358	7,339,855	6,059,735	4,014,545
Total exports	10,680,917	12,567,909	9,436,991	10,461,043	9,849,887	7,185,219

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned eastern countries during each of the years 1903 to 1908:—

BUTTER.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	3,908	10,854	9,966	14,518	13,338	11,207
Hong Kong ...	13,412	10,994	17,073	17,007	15,443	21,713
India, Ceylon, Burma	5,679	4,897	5,615	7,152	6,766	8,627
Japan ...	1,872	3,014	2,233	4,475	6,464	7,063
Java ...	20,648	23,542	26,533	29,886	45,600	39,583
Philippine Islands ...	13,952	23,426	21,984	25,431	23,040	46,447
Straits Settlements...	9,120	7,842	10,303	11,323	25,648	17,344
Total...	68,591	84,569	93,707	109,792	136,299	151,984

The exports of butter given above for the year 1908 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £32,779; Victoria, £93,322; Queensland, £25,881; South Australia, £2.

COAL.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	7,078	5,805	16,643	31,652	18,474	20,041
Hong Kong ...	15,095	7,672	38,231	26,237	26,572	39,040
India, Ceylon, Burma	28,340	24,927	31,129	18,610	30,333	94,617
Japan ...	...	263	7,019	...	2,650	...
Java ...	27,214	14,313	20,881	30,848	18,893	44,614
Philippine Islands...	113,508	100,647	111,665	133,032	155,430	190,920
Straits Settlements...	31,969	13,961	34,775	96,171	66,940	111,770
Total	223,204	167,588	260,343	336,550	319,292	501,002

The increase in the exports of coal since 1905 is really greater than appears from the above figures, as prior to 1906 "bunker" coal was treated as an export to the country for which the ship cleared. These exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

COPPER.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	16,171	263,046	257,800	34,297	148,979	172,196
Hong Kong ...	1,174	23,512	33,942	4,400	15,401	...
India, Ceylon, Burma	72,067	103,165	133,231	117,322	85,096	62,011
Japan ...	...	...	...	19,966	470	1,465
Java ...	...	601	1,964	1,266	515	2,334
Straits Settlements...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640
Total	89,412	390,324	426,937	177,251	250,461	239,646

The fall in value of copper exported from Australia to China in 1906, as compared with 1905, is explained by Mr. J. B. Suttor, Commissioner for New South Wales in the

East, as due to "there having been over-importations in 1905 for minting purposes. This was really overdone, large stocks being held over and re-exported in 1906 owing to higher prices ruling elsewhere." The copper exported to the East during 1908 was from New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the amounts being respectively £113,976, £2000 and £123,670.

GRAIN AND PULSE—WHEAT.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	...	...	1,662	103,593	...
Hong Kong ...	...	7,789	4,530	519	12,225	...
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	...	7	45	100,211	6,828	111,872
Japan ...	1,699	46,509	95,046	6,623	50,881	13
Java ...	6	10	6	16	1	...
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	1	181	...	...
Total ...	1,705	54,315	99,628	109,212	173,528	111,885

The exports of wheat given above for the year 1908 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £1610; Victoria, £46,725; South Australia, £62,764; Western Australia £786.

GRAIN AND PULSE—FLOUR.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	84	247	3,129	4,539	47,037	3,221
Hong Kong ...	201	3,779	77,181	146,257	194,223	4,449
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	1,348	7,323	15,865	18,479	18,349	24,368
Japan ...	2,460	5,092	11,897	35,325	3,820	9
Java ...	25,009	65,309	93,444	107,319	144,091	119,397
Philippine Islands ...	260	9,348	49,887	95,569	139,958	90,653
Straits Settlements	918	6,770	47,203	130,689	145,401	52,518
Total ...	30,280	97,868	298,606	538,177	692,879	294,615

The flour exported during 1908, as above, was supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £79,544; Victoria, £75,504; South Australia, £135,854; Western Australia, £3713.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	79	2,255	635	452	3,423	226
Hong Kong ...	46	113	18,586	257	1,015	81
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	1,255	3,677	3,216	3,199	6,880	6,144
Japan ...	26	66,569	33,283	21	88	152
Java ...	144	599	395	890	1,563	1,380
Philippine Islands ...	2,327	877	2,265	3,614	3,675	1,847
Straits Settlements	688	555	478	441	970	706
Total ...	4,565	74,645	58,858	8,874	17,614	10,536

The increases shewn in the last table for Japan for 1904 and 1905 were chiefly due to exports of barley and oats. The exports given above for 1908 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £3010; Victoria, £6169; Queensland, £7; South Australia, £801; Western Australia, £28; Tasmania, £521.

HAY AND CHAFF AND COMPRESSED FODDERS.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	987	196	467	145	389	74
Hong Kong	72	42,934	21,050	61	1,023	387
India, Ceylon, Burma	2,499	4,256	6,083	7,840	12,065	8,777
Japan	6	23,773	123	294	302	560
Java	154	197	410	481	957	1,573
Philippine Islands	6,773	13,803	14,392	10,138	16,300	15,340
Straits Settlements	1,936	2,705	1,828	2,116	3,513	2,843
Total	12,427	87,864	44,353	21,075	34,549	29,554

The exports given above for the year 1908 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £4703; Victoria, £24,009; Queensland, £487; South Australia, £122; Western Australia, £48; Tasmania, £185.

HORSES.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	440	851	2,671	5,942	3,299	892
Hong Kong	14	1,023	119,504	160	205	545
India, Ceylon, Burma	85,011	144,732	147,427	191,089	230,187	141,486
Japan	715	8,095	30,215	1,990	11,715	12,234
Java	6,330	11,373	4,440	12,296	25,502	16,457
Philippine Islands ...	8,087	3,827	10,151	2,603	4,949	12,134
Straits Settlements...	8,618	11,195	15,107	18,022	26,952	15,491
Total	109,215	181,146	329,515	232,102	302,809	199,239

The horses exported to the above countries during 1908 were from the following States:—New South Wales, £63,359; Victoria, £78,516; Queensland, £40,320; South Australia, £17,044.

LEAD, FIG.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	11,188	18,595	29,734	18,880	20,529	28,456
Hong Kong	25,837	79,881	35,694	68,544	74,493	85,625
India, Ceylon, Burma	21,301	14,534	34,811	44,772	61,822	59,250
Japan	7,777	24,367	29,757	44,002	20,315	30,040
Java ... ..	...	105	...	41	...	106
Philippine Islands ...	594	233	127	927	330	298
Straits Settlements...	173	682	1,100	...	1,857	24
Total... ..	66,870	138,397	131,223	177,166	179,346	203,799

The above lead is almost entirely from the Broken Hill mines of New South Wales.

MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	...	18	99	...	...	261
Hong Kong ...	4,465	3,265	7,819	4,379	7,051	7,746
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	293	2,546	2,887	4,137	4,455	3,581
Japan ...	...	12	423	2,426	435	5,391
Java ...	...	...	...	3	884	2,539
Philippine Islands ...	106,066	99,558	153,825	127,621	126,498	181,460
Straits Settlements...	6	6	14,062	12,679	20,746	18,376
Total...	110,830	105,405	179,115	151,245	160,069	219,354

The exports to the above-mentioned eastern countries during 1908 of meats preserved by cold process were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £28,657; Victoria, £14,123; Queensland, £175,938, and South Australia, £636. In addition to the meat included in the above table, meat preserved by cold process to the value of £112,025 in 1906, £115,000 in 1907, and £70,358 in 1908 was exported to Asiatic Russia.

MEATS OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	92	461	1,275	4,804	4,107	2,367
Hong Kong ...	1,308	5,156	4,279	815	890	622
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	12,645	14,250	13,520	15,859	8,211	10,054
Japan ...	557	2,471	7,410	1,284	1,376	1,076
Java ...	841	1,666	2,678	3,516	4,501	6,224
Philippine Islands ...	1,578	2,372	3,702	4,581	6,943	7,391
Straits Settlements	815	718	1,588	2,871	2,100	1,711
Total	17,836	27,094	34,452	33,730	28,128	29,445

The exports given above for the year 1908 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £4124; Victoria, £1296; Queensland, £23,902; South Australia, £123.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	21,399	5,719	7,008	9,299	10,886	6,238
Hong Kong ...	9,782	17,369	27,306	55,970	51,078	65,337
India, Ceylon, Burma ...	...	65	...	1,589	1,803	5,604
Straits Settlements	6,727	2,264	4,479	3,721	2,542	589
Total	37,908	25,417	38,793	70,579	66,309	77,468

These exports of sandalwood in 1908 were:—From Queensland, £800; and Western Australia, £76,668.

SKINS, HOOFES, HORNS, BONES, SINEWS, AND TALLOW.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	5	19	...	15	77	14
Hong Kong ...	777	277	1,421	1,260	838	1,706
India, Ceylon, Burma	90	2,303	5,334	11,847	8,754	5,319
Japan ...	11,551	23,432	48,244	56,164	60,285	35,459
Java ...	...	...	63	1,495	41	315
Philippine Islands ...	105	266	369	1,211	1,012	91
Straits Settlements	290	170	244	292	751	263
Total ...	12,818	26,467	55,675	72,284	71,758	43,167

The above exports of skins, etc., were from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £13,736; Victoria, £7822; Queensland, £21,533; South Australia, £76.

TIN ORE.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	27,352	79,345	38,466	91,743	187,702	205,114

The export of tin ore to the Straits Settlements—the centre of the world's tin production—is for the purpose of treatment, and was sent from the several States during 1908 as follows:—New South Wales, £98,496; Victoria, £8999; Queensland, £40,075; South Australia, £15,374; West Australia, £42,170.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	211	413	54,817	81,756	19,397	13,060
Hong Kong ...	53	6,029	958	6	2,739	29,015
India, Ceylon, Burma	73,900	200,232	306,405	386,611	267,376	278,372
Japan ...	124	450	1,042	3,090	6,202	4,332
Java ...	...	...	82	70	330	251
Philippine Islands ...	11,553	23,898	22,152	12,556	65,046	30,849
Straits Settlements...	1,600	7,296	1,952	6,511	1,909	11,443
Total...	87,441	238,318	387,408	490,600	362,999	367,322

The above exports of timber during 1908 were from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £73,847; Victoria, £791; Queensland, £4476; Western Australia, £262,980; Tasmania, £25,228.

WOOL.

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ... ..	...	8	...	...	...	300
Hong Kong ... ..	...	13,262	7,740	...	...	...
India, Ceylon, Burma	13,671	10,518	7,928	12,084	20,115	21,708
Japan	71,582	332,602	140,704	279,860	481,771	125,408
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	...	135	...	...
Total... ..	85,253	356,390	156,372	292,079	501,886	147,416

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1908 was as follows :—
New South Wales, £114,294 ; Victoria, £22,827 ; Queensland, £10,295.

§ 7. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. **Classified Summary of Australian Trade.**—The tables hereunder present the trade of the Commonwealth during each of the years 1901 and 1904 to 1908, arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods.

It was long ago pointed out¹ that the statistical presentation of imports and exports would be increased in value by being properly arranged under categories (classes and orders). The following arrangement has been adopted, viz. :—

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class.	Articles.
I.	FOODSTUFFS of animal origin, excluding, however, living animals.
II.	FOODSTUFFS of vegetable origin, and common salt.
III.	BEVERAGES, non-alcoholic only, and the substances used in making them.
IV.	SPIRITS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, including spirits for industrial purposes, and such pharmaceutical preparations as are dutiable as spirits.
V.	TOBACCO, and all preparations thereof.
VI.	LIVE ANIMALS.
VII.	ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, mainly unmanufactured, which are not foodstuffs.
VIII.	VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES and non-manufactured fibres.
IX.	APPAREL, TEXTILES, and various manufactured fibres.
X.	OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.
XI.	PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
XII.	STONES AND MINERALS, used industrially.
XIII.	SPECIE, gold, silver, and bronze.
XIV.	METALS, UNMANUFACTURED, and ores.
XV.	METALS, PARTLY MANUFACTURED.
XVI.	METALS, MANUFACTURED, including machinery.
XVII.	LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES of leather, together with all substitutes therefor, and also INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES.
XVIII.	WOOD AND WICKER, both raw and manufactured.
XIX.	EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.
XX.	PAPER AND STATIONERY.
XXI.	JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.
XXII.	OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
XXIII.	DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILISERS.
XXIV.	MISCELLANEOUS.

1. By R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., the Statistician of the State of Tasmania.

Classes.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	793,365	654,509	686,031	697,830	688,642	834,542
II. Vegetable	2,925,985	1,570,320	1,493,196	1,793,913	1,574,933	2,192,674
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	1,054,324	1,122,567	1,134,653	1,206,216	1,549,785	1,232,292
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1,845,438	1,236,829	1,346,419	1,388,671	1,556,224	1,575,151
V. Tobacco, etc.	717,915	542,182	535,133	620,812	753,869	778,314
VI. Live animals	40,306	67,765	86,128	118,907	114,787	108,067
VII. Animal substances, etc.	124,017	272,754	310,339	456,071	576,654	400,748
VIII. Vegetable	459,361	540,519	578,561	717,715	863,603	944,233
IX. Apparel, etc. " "	12,065,367	11,540,786	12,017,380	13,508,844	15,367,604	13,844,687
X. Oils, etc.	1,290,252	921,184	903,638	1,023,410	1,192,177	1,190,816
XI. Paints, etc.	385,049	327,435	348,833	352,356	445,769	419,809
XII. Stones, etc.	131,095	89,821	77,115	91,676	127,372	119,248
XIII. Specie	172,395	35,553	84,320	230,957	406,875	239,068
XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc.	984,327	1,400,819	1,668,072	2,381,566	1,763,202	1,178,535
XV. Metals, part manufactured	1,062,309	438,771	479,414	646,179	797,354	749,036
XVI. Metals, manufactured	7,491,636	6,341,901	6,550,189	7,932,675	10,531,166	10,171,607
XVII. Leather, etc.	523,565	668,759	673,118	924,968	1,004,822	932,033
XVIII. Wood, etc.	1,814,362	1,679,348	1,423,862	1,688,766	2,100,305	2,343,862
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	925,101	614,913	597,787	688,510	863,849	855,855
XX. Paper, etc.	1,781,330	1,724,195	1,721,174	1,838,474	2,071,344	2,234,930
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	1,065,348	945,759	888,391	1,045,164	1,261,046	1,102,644
XXII. Instruments, etc.	218,437	169,725	210,134	285,771	379,300	380,140
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	1,472,162	1,431,578	1,587,613	1,732,543	1,840,933	1,916,680
XXIV. Miscellaneous	3,140,345	2,682,850	2,945,331	3,357,918	3,978,018	4,054,282
Grand total	42,433,811	37,020,842	38,346,731	44,744,912	51,809,033	49,799,273

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1904 to 1908.

Classes.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	£ 4,104,196	£ 4,141,652	£ 4,716,942	£ 5,648,049	£ 5,726,153	£ 4,841,315
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	4,633,926	6,930,685	5,979,932	6,663,267	6,866,279	4,710,815
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	2,598	3,331	2,067	3,750	2,810	3,559
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	134,630	114,428	123,975	107,899	134,011	112,621
V. Tobacco, etc.	5,030	26,622	40,021	40,444	67,612	83,142
VI. Live animals	473,601	250,334	403,397	315,043	369,417	263,737
VII. Animal substances, etc.	16,754,006	18,755,610	22,294,516	25,696,491	32,011,364	25,431,142
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc.	142,060	149,694	265,390	281,121	255,191	231,618
IX. Apparel, etc.	42,142	44,012	42,459	61,889	75,562	65,304
X. Oils, etc.	843,753	737,398	956,109	1,071,842	1,259,021	945,113
XI. Paints, etc.	620	1,782	2,038	3,237	5,433	3,347
XII. Stones, etc.	1,041,974	811,717	897,354	927,560	1,343,791	1,421,304
XIII. Specie	8,884,816	10,128,408	4,255,703	9,851,558	5,411,572	9,819,576
XIV. Metals, unmanufact., ores, etc.	8,916,269	11,277,344	11,936,696	13,327,210	14,163,540	11,724,275
XV. Metals, part manufactured	3,802	4,630	9,971	22,239	11,019	25,568
XVI. Metals, manufactured	117,662	106,217	138,682	149,952	156,540	225,878
XVII. Leather, etc.	660,692	424,306	487,957	591,308	569,556	573,742
XVIII. Wood, etc.	668,024	840,238	1,031,716	1,009,607	802,194	1,038,256
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	6,600	12,713	38,737	26,708	33,053	31,952
XX. Paper, etc.	29,171	35,400	39,911	46,734	49,730	64,738
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	67,978	78,089	156,712	148,668	149,815	141,654
XXII. Instruments, etc.	507	1,511	2,100	2,766	5,613	5,613
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	86,299	127,753	140,383	168,972	209,297	212,421
XXIV. Miscellaneous	130,418	95,804	121,730	134,594	141,244	142,233
Total	47,741,776	55,100,167	54,127,758	66,299,874	69,816,500	62,118,903

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1904 to 1908.—Continued.

Classes.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
OTHER PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	£ 35,291	£ 29,079	£ 47,734	£ 21,032	£ 20,750	£ 20,698
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	80,371	139,718	193,766	200,710	307,707	280,357
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	43,308	64,032	54,288	63,419	72,647	62,285
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	55,732	41,285	37,972	32,980	36,889	31,259
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	61,753	46,316	39,238	34,586	32,752	40,127
VI. Live animals ...	105	2,224	6,991	3,713	5,615	1,170
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	10,070	21,743	4,359	12,790	9,565	7,401
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	17,625	16,729	8,568	14,709	18,688	16,172
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	171,014	196,491	170,308	198,098	209,950	229,070
X. Oils, etc. ...	42,292	48,060	46,777	44,783	42,546	65,324
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,186	9,761	11,142	7,003	6,330	7,735
XII. Stones, etc. ...	2,043	2,775	2,000	1,883	2,179	2,308
XIII. Specie ...	846,921	862,330	1,421,660	2,087,901	1,474,225	660,882
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	9,744	374,474	50,791	52,278	27,036	11,517
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	13,806	15,345	26,404	58,991	54,841	20,602
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	196,334	181,675	193,947	200,876	222,313	213,468
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	13,074	20,514	23,046	28,555	32,692	42,802
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	32,135	19,994	26,149	34,436	47,791	36,627
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	23,337	16,184	18,536	22,756	26,037	15,992
XX. Paper, etc. ...	52,171	55,400	49,471	61,655	52,454	61,177
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	54,431	59,478	66,147	39,328	49,051	59,633
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	13,555	13,244	9,329	21,660	32,108	58,775
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	42,976	36,879	35,595	45,735	47,511	48,220
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	121,122	111,118	168,059	147,612	162,070	202,554
Total ...	1,954,396	2,385,748	2,713,277	3,437,889	3,007,747	2,192,155

TOTAL EXPORTS.

I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	£ 4,139,487	£ 4,170,731	£ 4,764,676	£ 5,669,081	£ 5,746,903	£ 4,862,013
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,714,297	7,070,403	6,173,128	6,863,977	7,173,986	4,991,172
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	45,906	68,263	56,355	67,169	75,457	65,824
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	190,362	155,713	161,947	140,879	170,900	143,880
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	66,783	72,938	79,259	75,030	100,364	123,269
VI. Live animals ...	473,706	252,558	410,328	318,756	375,032	264,907
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	16,764,076	18,777,353	22,298,875	25,709,281	32,020,929	25,438,543
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	159,685	166,413	274,958	295,830	273,879	247,790
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	213,156	240,503	212,767	259,987	279,512	294,374
X. Oils, etc. ...	886,047	785,458	1,002,886	1,116,625	1,301,567	1,010,437
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,806	11,543	13,180	10,240	11,763	11,082
XII. Stones, etc. ...	1,044,017	814,492	899,354	929,443	1,345,970	1,423,612
XIII. Specie ...	9,731,737	10,990,738	5,677,363	11,939,459	6,885,797	10,480,458
XIV. Metals, unmanufd., ores, etc. ...	8,926,013	11,651,817	11,987,487	13,379,488	14,190,576	11,735,792
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	17,608	19,975	36,375	81,230	65,890	46,170
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	313,996	287,892	332,629	350,828	378,853	439,346
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	673,766	445,320	577,903	620,163	602,248	616,544
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	698,159	860,232	1,057,865	1,044,043	849,985	1,074,883
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	29,937	28,897	35,263	49,464	59,090	47,944
XX. Paper, etc. ...	74,342	90,800	88,382	108,389	102,184	125,915
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	122,409	137,567	222,859	198,996	198,366	201,287
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	14,062	14,755	11,429	23,492	34,874	60,388
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	129,275	164,632	175,978	214,707	256,808	260,641
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	251,540	206,922	289,789	282,206	323,314	344,787
Total ...	49,696,172	57,485,915	56,841,035	69,737,763	72,824,247	64,311,058

§ 8. Movements of Specie and Bullion.

1. **Specie and Bullion.**—The following tables shew the value of gold and silver bullion and specie, including bronze specie, imported and exported during the years 1901 and 1904 to 1908 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION,

1901 AND 1904 TO 1908.

Items.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 3,710	£ 1,294	£ 25,098	£ 81,790	£ 9,967	£ 14,426
Bullion	762,415	1,168,139	1,452,432	2,066,063	1,426,827	950,575
Total	766,125	1,169,433	1,477,530	2,147,853	1,436,794	965,001
Silver—Specie	158,656	31,758	53,719	140,764	375,937	209,564
Bullion	54	156	13,543	33,897	498	689
Total	158,710	31,914	67,262	174,661	376,435	210,253
Bronze—Specie	10,029	2,501	5,503	8,403	20,971	15,098
Grand total	934,864	1,203,848	1,550,295	2,330,917	1,834,200	1,190,352
EXPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 9,708,037	£ 10,961,650	£ 5,656,245	£ 11,915,685	£ 6,857,838	£ 10,438,665
Bullion	4,616,039*	5,923,953*	5,299,748*	4,955,600*	1,953,958	1,670,314
Total	14,324,076	16,885,603	10,955,993	16,871,285	8,811,796	12,108,979
Silver—Specie	23,370	28,663	14,413	23,521	25,667	39,781
Bullion	922,443†	852,378†	818,403†	814,874†	616,197	581,689
Total	945,813	881,041	832,816	838,395	641,864	621,470
Bronze—Specie	330	425	6,705	253	2,292	2,012
Total { Australian produce	14,423,298	16,540,000	10,332,512	15,584,836	7,981,682	12,068,639
{ Other produce	846,921	1,227,069	1,463,002	2,125,097	1,474,270	663,822
Grand total	15,270,219	17,767,069	11,795,514	17,709,933	9,455,952	12,732,461

Includes gold contained in matte. The value of gold contained in matte exported during 1907 was £2,082,109, and during 1908, £2,218,859. † Includes silver contained in matte. The value of silver contained in matte exported during 1907 was £576,959, and during 1908, £489,460.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1908.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	225,997	1,139	227,136	1,528,104	690,108	2,218,212
Canada ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cape Colony ...	...	...	...	50,000	...	50,000
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	950,000	534,565	1,484,565
Fiji ...	...	...	...	18,070	...	18,070
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	460,276	682	460,958
India... ..	...	...	...	88,475	964,345	1,052,820
Natal ...	...	...	...	350,000	...	350,000
New Zealand ...	5,305	904,454	909,759	212,774	725	213,499
Papua ...	...	45,414	45,414	220	170	390
Total British Countries	231,302	951,010	1,182,312	3,657,919	2,190,595	5,848,514
Egypt ...	...	...	...	350,000	...	350,000
Germany ...	2,475	...	2,475	4,870,000	61,408	4,931,408
Japan ...	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	...	300,475	...	300,475
United States of America ...	...	254	254	300,699	...	300,699
Other Countries ...	5,311	...	5,311	1,365	...	1,365
Total Foreign Countries	7,786	254	8,040	6,822,539	61,408	6,883,947
Grand total ...	239,088	951,264	1,190,352	10,480,458	2,252,003	12,732,461

2. **Imports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total imports of bullion and specie into the Commonwealth during 1908, 79.86 per cent. was in the form of gold bullion, and was received almost entirely from New Zealand for the purpose of minting.

3. **Exports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total exports of bullion and specie during 1908 gold represented 95.10 per cent., 81.98 per cent. being in the form of specie, and 13.12 per cent. bullion.

The countries which appear as the largest recipients of gold from Australia are Germany, United Kingdom, Ceylon, Japan, and India, in the order named, but as large amounts of gold, recorded as exported to Ceylon, are shipped *under option*, and may be despatched thence to any country needing gold, the actual amount sent to each country cannot be stated.

§ 9. Effects of Prices on the Values of Exports.

1. **Significance of Price in Totals.**—In comparing the value of exports from, and also imports into, any country for a series of years the question naturally arises as to how much any variation in the aggregate value is due to fluctuations in prices, and how much to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed only in value—the only possible method when the commodities differ—the two sources of variation are confused.

The scheme of comparison followed hereinafter is that of the British Board of Trade. This is to select all such articles of export as are recorded by units of quantity, and to apply to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year, arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The ratio which the total actually recorded for the year under review bears to the total obtained by applying to the quantities of the year under review the average prices ruling during the basic year, may be called the "price-level" of the latter—as compared with the former—for the group of commodities considered, and may be taken (so it is assumed in the method of the British Board of Trade) as a measure of the effect of the change of price in the intervening period. Since the value of the articles used in the calculations represents as much as 83 per cent. of all exports during 1908—after excluding specie and gold bullion, which are not subject to price changes—a fairly extended basis on which an estimate of the effect of prices over the full range of exports can be founded is afforded.¹

2. Effect of Prices.—The following table shews the values of exports as actually recorded in each year, together with the values computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained.² The table also shews the yearly "price-levels," based upon the results so ascertained.

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV., viz., values computed on 1901 prices, represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denominator, viz., the currency unit, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports during the year 1908, for example, would have been £42,426,240 only, instead of £49,941,427—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£7,515,187) results from rise of prices,³ viz., from the advance of 17.7 per cent. (i.e., from 1000 to 1177) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1908.

EFFECT OF PRICES AND PRICE-LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 to 1908.
(BASIC YEAR, 1901.)

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Bullion).		Price Levels. ¹ Year 1901 = 1000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on 1901 Prices.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on 1901 Prices.	
I.	II. £	III. £	IV. £	V. £	VI. £	VII.
1901 ...	14,338,434	35,357,738	35,357,738	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1902 ...	14,567,500	29,347,587	27,375,976	43,915,087	41,943,476	1072
1903 ...	18,408,702	29,841,410	26,697,120	48,250,112	45,105,822	1118
1904 ...	16,914,691	40,571,224	36,139,840	57,485,915	53,054,531	1123
1905 ...	10,977,111	45,863,924	38,465,210	56,841,035	49,442,321	1192
1906 ...	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,295,310	69,787,763	59,190,369	1249
1907 ...	10,921,864	61,902,383	47,289,306	72,824,247	58,211,170	1309
1908 ...	14,369,631	49,941,427	42,426,240	64,311,058	56,795,871	1177

1. These are index numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

3. Influence of Quantity and Price on Total Increased Value of Exports.—The estimated actual and relative effects of the influence of—(i.) increase or decrease in the exports of specie and gold bullion, (ii.) increase or decrease of *quantities* of other exports, (iii.) variation of prices on the value of the exports, of each year compared with 1901 are shewn below :—

1. This basis is thus subject only to the limitations of the fundamental assumption and to its limitation to 83 per cent. of the total.
2. The method of the British Board of Trade is clearly valid for certain purposes, and is adopted because it widens the field of comparison. It is not, however, universally valid.
3. On the fundamental assumption.

ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF QUANTITY AND PRICE ON INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS, 1902 to 1908, COMPARED WITH 1901.

Year.	Particulars.	Variation above (+) or below (—) 1901 Exports due to change in:—			Total Variation above (+) or below (—) Value of 1901 Exports.
		Export of Specie and Gold.	Quantity of Export other than Specie and Gold.	Prices of Export other than Specie and Gold.	
1902.	Variation, actual	£ + 229,066	—7,981,762	+ 1,971,611	—5,781,085
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 3.96	—138.06	+ 34.10	—100
	variation taken as 100	+ 1.60	— 22.57	+ 7.20	—11.63
	Variation, per cent.				
1903.	Variation, actual	£ + 4,070,268	—8,660,618	+ 3,144,290	—1,446,060
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 281.46	—588.90	+ 217.44	—100
	variation taken as 100	+ 28.38	—24.49	+ 11.78	—2.91
	Variation, per cent.				
1904.	Variation, actual	£ + 2,576,257	+ 782,102	+ 4,431,384	+ 7,789,743
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 33.07	+ 10.04	+ 56.89	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	+ 17.96	+ 2.2	+ 12.26	+ 15.67
	Variation, per cent.				
1905.	Variation, actual	£ —3,361,323	+ 3,107,472	+ 7,398,714	+ 7,144,863
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	—47.05	+ 43.49	+ 103.56	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	—23.44	+ 8.79	+ 19.24	+ 14.37
	Variation, per cent.				
1906.	Variation, actual	£ + 2,556,625	+ 6,937,572	+ 10,547,394	+ 20,041,591
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 12.76	+ 34.61	+ 52.63	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	+ 17.83	+ 19.62	+ 24.94	+ 40.32
	Variation, per cent.				
1907.	Variation, actual	£ —3,416,570	+ 11,931,568	+ 14,613,077	+ 23,128,075
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	—14.77	+ 51.59	+ 63.18	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	—23.83	+ 33.75	+ 30.90	+ 46.56
	Variation, per cent.				
1908.	Variation, actual	£ + 31,197	+ 7,068,502	+ 7,515,187	+ 14,614,886
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 0.21	+ 48.37	+ 51.42	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	+ 0.22	+ 20.00	+ 17.72	+ 29.43
	Variation, per cent.				

From the above figures it will be seen that the exports of 1908, for example, as compared with 1901, shew an increase of 0.22 per cent. in specie and gold bullion, an increase of 20.0 per cent. in the quantities of other exports, and an increase of 17.72 per cent. in the group-prices for all exports, excluding specie and gold bullion. These aggregate to 29.43 per cent., or absolutely £14,614,886. Thus, of this total increase, £31,197, or 0.21 per cent., was due to increased exports of specie and gold, £7,068,502, or 48.37 per cent., was due to increased quantities of other exports, and £7,515,187, or 51.42 per cent., was due to increased prices.

§ 10. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. **Essentials of Comparisons.**—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the scheme of recording, are sensibly identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Or again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices, fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. The figures relating to the

external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represents 41.25 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 43.81 per cent.; of France, 20.44 per cent., and of the United Kingdom, 19.00 per cent., whereas in Australia the same element represents only 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

2. "Special Trade" of Various Countries.—Special trade may be defined, agreeably to the practice of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-export), and (b) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate, as nearly as is possible, to imports entered for consumption in the various countries quoted, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not unequivocally denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production, and further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. Nevertheless a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest.

From the following table it may be seen that, for the particular years indicated, the value of the total trade per inhabitant was greatest in Belgium (£37 17s. Od. per head); the next country in order of value per inhabitant was New Zealand (£34 17s. 3d. per head), followed closely by Switzerland (£33 4s. 10d. per head). Australia comes fourth (£26 2s. 8d. per head), and is some way in advance of the next country, viz., the Argentine Republic (£22 5s. 10d. per head):—

TRADE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE), FOR LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR.

Country.	Year ended.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports	Exports.	Total.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Total.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	31/12/08	48,504,000	62,119,000	110,623,000	11 9 2	14 13 6	26 2 8
United Kingdom ...	"	506,549,000	377,104,000	883,653,000	11 7 8	8 9 6	19 17 2
Canada ...	30/6/08	74,672,000	51,450,000	126,122,000	11 4 5	7 14 6	18 18 11
New Zealand ...	31/12/08	17,048,000	15,895,000	32,943,000	18 0 10	16 16 5	34 17 3
United States of America	30/6/08	285,099,000	407,803,000	692,902,000	3 6 4	4 14 10	8 1 2
Argentine Republic ...	31/12/07	61,883,000	59,868,000	121,751,000	11 6 8	10 19 2	22 5 10
Austria-Hungary ...	"	99,486,000	100,404,000	199,890,000	2 1 3	2 1 7	4 2 10
Belgium ...	"	155,268,000	114,814,000	270,082,000	21 15 2	16 1 10	37 17 0
Denmark ...	31/12/06	31,574,000	22,001,000	53,575,000	12 3 10	8 9 11	20 13 9
France ...	31/12/07	281,136,000	238,675,000	519,811,000	7 3 3	6 1 7	13 4 10
German Empire ...	"	442,662,000	349,113,000	791,775,000	7 2 6	5 12 6	12 15 0
Italy ...	"	117,146,000	74,292,000	191,438,000	3 9 4	2 4 0	5 13 4
Japan ...	"	51,376,000	44,729,000	96,105,000	1 1 2	0 18 5	1 19 7
Norway ...	31/12/06	17,539,000	11,976,000	29,515,000	7 11 6	5 3 5	12 14 11
Portugal ...	"	13,738,000	6,961,000	20,699,000	2 12 9	1 6 9	3 19 6
Spain ...	"	40,616,000	35,916,000	76,532,000	2 1 10	1 17 0	3 18 10
Sweden ...	"	35,790,000	28,015,000	63,805,000	6 14 8	5 5 5	12 0 1
Switzerland ...	31/12/07	69,447,000	47,559,000	117,006,000	19 14 7	13 10 3	33 4 10
Uruguay ...	31/12/06	8,736,000	7,993,000	16,729,000	8 0 9	7 7 1	15 7 10

3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.—External trade as a measure of prosperity is by no means unequivocal. Comparisons can be accepted as furnishing satisfactory indications of the relative progress or welfare of different countries, only

when taken together with all other facts that should be considered in this connection. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only upon the aggregate of its requirements, but also upon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for example, may have but a small external trade per head, and yet, by virtue of its capacity to produce and manufacture its own raw material, may actually enjoy greater prosperity and a higher standard of living than another country whose external trade per head is much greater. The same observation applies equally to comparisons of the trade of the same country at different periods. A young country, the industries and export trade of which are mainly connected with raw or natural products, may, for example, through internal development, find the growth of its external trade diminishing per head of population without necessarily suffering any real diminution in the well-being of its people. And it is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to *import* wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent *exports*, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case the increase is not an evidence of economic progress.

4. Australian Trade Evidence of Prosperity.—Despite the above suggestions regarding the necessity of caution, so as to avoid hasty inferences based upon aggregate trade, a consideration of its general characteristics over a number of years, and of its marked development, will suffice to shew that Australian affairs are progressing rapidly and most favourably, especially when it is taken into account that there are no counterbalancing elements of disadvantage.

§ 11. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia.

1. General.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held by her in the import trade of Australia has, during recent years, become a matter of more than ordinary interest in both countries. In June, 1905, Mr. R. J. Jeffray was sent here as a "Commissioner of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence of the British Board of Trade," to investigate the conditions and prospects of British trade with this country, and early in 1908 Mr. Ben H. Morgan was sent on a similar errand by the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, and in particular to report on:—(1) The extent and possibilities of the market, with a view to (a) increasing export trade, (b) establishing branch factories inside the tariffs; (2) the extent and condition of local industries; (3) the nature and condition of foreign competition; (4) transport services, with special reference to shipping "rings" and "conferences"; (5) the operation of local tariffs and effects of preferences. In December, 1908, Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes reached here as a permanent Commissioner of the British Board of Trade, for the purpose of advising British manufacturers of the particular requirements of the Australian markets, with a view to improving the trade between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom.

In a previous issue of this work (No. 1, 1907) reference was made to the report of Mr. Jeffray, in which he gave the following principal causes of the success of the foreign manufacturer in the Australian market:—(1) Greater promptitude and attention to orders; (2) greater readiness to adapt their goods to the requirements of customers; (3) more efficient representation in Australia; (4) better package of goods; (5) more attractive appearance of goods; (6) lower freights.

Mr. Morgan reports "that the most important reason for the growth of foreign trade in Australia is that the foreign manufacturer is able to quote lower prices than the British manufacturer for goods of equal value." That the foreign manufacturer is able to do this, is, he contends, due to the following, viz.:—(1) *Protection*. By virtue of

protection for his home market "the foreign manufacturer can depend on a definite consumption therein, and is thus able to produce in larger quantities, and therefore more cheaply." (2) *Lower shipping rates and raw materials.*—"Direct shipping services have been established with foreign countries, who carry goods generally at lower rates than British shipping companies carry British goods, and that, following the development of manufacturing industries in foreign countries and the establishment of those cheap shipping facilities, the markets for raw materials are being diverted to those countries . . . and by carrying at lower rates, give their manufacturers an advantage in price in such raw materials." After quoting many instances of goods being charged freights from Liverpool to Australia much above those charged on similar goods from New York or Hamburg *via* Liverpool to Australia, Mr. Morgan says :—"This shipping question is one of vital interest to manufacturers, and the time has come when they must, if they are to retain their position in export markets, interest themselves directly in freight matters, instead of leaving them as heretofore to merchants and shipping agents."

Mr. Wickes, addressing the British delegates attending the seventh Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, alluding to freights, said :—"I doubt if there is any question which so illustrates the want of organisation among our commercial community," and he suggested that there should be a keener study of freight rates from other parts of the world, and also a closer co-operation of British manufacturers, for the more economical distribution of their manufactures.

2. Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom.—The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from the other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1908 :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORT TRADE FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES,
1886 to 1908.

Year.	Percentage Proportions from—					Year.	Percentage Proportions from—				
	United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.		United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.
1886	73.37	11.23	2.05	6.11	15.40	1898	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	22.50
1887	72.26	12.50	2.28	5.37	15.24	1899	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40
1888	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1900	61.28	11.98	6.54	12.16	27.44
1889	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1901	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31
1890	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1902	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14
1891	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1903	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1892	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1904	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1893	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1905	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1894	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1906	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1895	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1907	61.59	12.93	6.85	11.33	25.48
1896	68.28	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98	1908	60.10	12.83	7.05	12.13	27.07
1897	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06						

In order to draw accurate conclusions from the above table, however, special attention must be given to the nature of imports from the United States, since the imports from that country have in some years been increased by imports of breadstuffs, a trade in which the United Kingdom could not participate. The years affected by the imports of breadstuffs were 1886, 1889, 1896, 1897, and 1903. Increased imports of such items as kerosene oil and timber also tend to increase the proportion of imports from the United States without any prejudicial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. Similar modification is not necessary in regard to Germany, as the nature of the imports from that country is substantially the same as from the United Kingdom.

It has already been pointed out in this chapter that, prior to the year 1905, imports into the Commonwealth were recorded only against the country whence they were directly

imported. Although the values of direct imports do not afford satisfactory data, it is necessary for any comparison extending further back than 1905 to use such figures. These figures are unsatisfactory on account of the varying proportions of indirect trade.

In order to furnish a comparison free from the influence of such trade as from its nature is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table, shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906 and 1908 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named, has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the several States for a comparison—published in a previous issue—with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the year 1908:—

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906 and 1908.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	1886	348,950	5,603	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
	1908	390,955	35,181	216,765	834,542
Alcoholic liquors ...	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
	1906	1,053,154	109,426	24,367	1,388,671
	1908	1,203,947	126,139	15,925	1,575,151
Apparel, textiles, etc. (incl. boots)	1886	9,845,182	54,350	15,336	10,316,989
	1906	11,066,201	418,776	221,362	13,508,844
	1908	11,419,724	397,983	240,659	13,844,687
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured* ...	1886	403,809	2,241	...	430,950
	1906	696,331	62,945	34,927	927,785
	1908	679,110	90,403	52,928	976,307
Manufactures of metals (including machinery) ...	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
	1906	5,144,912	926,314	1,379,662	7,932,675
	1908	6,810,620	998,900	1,873,829	10,171,607
Paper and stationery ...	1886	1,260,531	21,038	39,700	1,340,627
	1906	1,207,729	261,684	288,509	1,838,474
	1908	1,400,237	289,454	326,675	2,234,930
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
	1908	718,244	168,010	65,940	1,102,644
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	938,476
	1906	316,252	227,390	37,344	688,510
	1908	442,792	239,821	39,818	855,855
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
	1906	887,325	193,615	82,789	1,732,543
	1908	847,712	172,310	101,904	1,916,630
Leather, and mfs. thereof and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ...	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
	1908	644,822	120,078	110,248	932,033
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1886	20,489,153	378,234	689,225	22,937,818
	1906	22,088,942	2,435,447	2,391,248	30,685,464
	1907	26,347,224	2,728,122	3,020,028	36,318,861
	1908	24,558,163	2,638,279	3,044,691	34,444,436
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ...	1886	24,974,939	699,075	2,087,213	33,885,284
	1906	26,437,768	3,202,990	4,633,331	42,413,995
	1907	31,508,851	3,551,255	5,868,930	49,974,833
	1908	29,703,021	3,508,845	6,039,499	48,608,921

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

PERCENTAGE ON IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, OF PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906 and 1908.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	{ 1886	51.75	.83	10.52	100
	{ 1906	42.12	3.48	21.02	100
	{ 1908	46.85	4.21	25.97	100
Alcoholic liquors ...	{ 1886	84.69	3.86	3.89	100
	{ 1906	75.84	7.88	1.75	100
	{ 1908	76.42	8.01	1.01	100
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots)	{ 1886	95.44	.53	.15	100
	{ 1906	81.93	3.10	1.64	100
	{ 1908	82.47	2.87	1.74	100
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured ...	{ 1886	93.72	.52	—	100
	{ 1906	75.06	6.78	3.76	100
	{ 1908	69.56	9.26	5.42	100
Manufactures of metals ...	{ 1886	88.93	1.83	6.00	100
	{ 1906	64.85	11.68	17.39	100
	{ 1908	66.94	9.82	18.42	100
Paper and stationery ...	{ 1886	94.03	1.57	2.96	100
	{ 1906	65.69	14.23	15.69	100
	{ 1908	62.65	12.95	14.62	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	{ 1886	83.62	3.07	7.28	100
	{ 1906	70.89	13.48	5.66	100
	{ 1908	65.15	15.24	5.98	100
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	{ 1886	80.55	8.39	2.63	100
	{ 1906	45.93	33.03	5.42	100
	{ 1908	51.75	28.03	4.65	100
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. ...	{ 1886	66.71	1.13	4.36	100
	{ 1906	51.22	11.18	4.78	100
	{ 1908	44.24	8.99	5.32	100
Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber	{ 1886	78.60	1.75	15.30	100
	{ 1906	73.75	7.60	12.58	100
	{ 1908	69.19	12.88	11.83	100
Total above-mentioned imports ...	{ 1886	89.31	1.65	3.01	100
	{ 1906	71.98	7.94	7.79	100
	{ 1907	72.15	7.47	8.27	100
	{ 1908	71.29	7.66	8.84	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	{ 1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	{ 1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	{ 1907	63.05	7.10	11.74	100
	{ 1908	61.11	7.32	12.42	100

The foregoing table shews that the share of the United Kingdom in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated—representing over 80 per cent. of the total imports from that country—has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 71.29 per cent. in 1908. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased only from £20,489,153 in 1886 to £24,558,163 in 1908, or by 19.86 per cent., while the total value of similar imports has increased from £22,937,818 to £34,444,436, or by 50.16 per cent. Had the United Kingdom maintained her position as in 1886 the value of her share of this trade should have been £30,000,000 in 1908 instead of £24,558,163.

The following table gives an analysis of the imports during the years 1905-1908 according to the countries of origin of the goods, and has been extended to include the products of Belgium and France. It is probable that in 1905 (the first year in which countries of origin were recorded), and in a lesser degree in 1906, some goods were credited to the United Kingdom which were really manufactured elsewhere. This matter is more particularly referred to in a subsequent section dealing with the effect of preference.

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1905 to 1908.

	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium	France.	Germany.	U.S. of America.	All Countries
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1905	153,305	589	16,653	6,951	154,007	686,031
	1906	175,077	122	17,350	9,234	166,643	697,830
	1907	177,767	800	4,637	7,850	153,500	688,642
	1908	327,047	348	5,103	9,983	227,308	834,542
Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1905	859,568	...	226,119	51,013	28,202	1,346,419
	1906	889,157	...	248,364	67,774	25,187	1,338,671
	1907	1,015,026	...	271,295	71,921	26,043	1,556,224
	1908	1,007,600	...	281,529	77,379	18,182	1,575,151
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc.	1905	8,510,753	46,868	698,595	799,435	333,857	10,017,280
	1906	9,306,334	69,381	745,202	933,867	373,599	13,508,844
	1907	9,900,952	138,685	889,545	1,344,415	444,594	15,367,604
	1908	8,791,471	131,317	786,394	1,252,337	349,885	13,844,687
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion	1905	502,339	21,433	2,239	90,218	23,572	681,511
	1906	687,195	37,533	4,975	108,577	36,138	927,785
	1907	823,259	57,818	2,124	112,818	46,258	1,133,231
	1908	665,658	62,685	3,905	130,627	61,026	976,307
Manufactures of metals	1905	3,992,057	63,493	29,362	686,849	1,522,701	6,550,189
	1906	4,870,096	174,542	22,856	1,040,682	1,588,483	7,992,675
	1907	6,767,768	129,686	29,779	1,184,232	2,022,584	10,531,166
	1908	6,550,743	145,692	44,185	1,142,443	1,938,008	10,171,607
Paper and stationery	1905	1,025,828	6,296	5,584	219,930	339,704	1,721,174
	1906	1,101,636	8,199	9,073	282,175	326,561	1,838,474
	1907	1,191,123	22,273	10,351	317,544	326,779	2,071,344
	1908	1,217,068	31,923	13,656	310,006	292,426	2,234,930
Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	1905	519,688	11,396	50,110	146,657	68,874	883,391
	1906	525,184	12,365	66,945	193,108	82,852	1,045,164
	1907	516,552	48,170	109,515	239,363	131,750	1,261,046
	1908	418,400	49,428	127,831	210,814	87,201	1,102,644
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1905	297,736	46,729	15,139	174,633	46,438	597,787
	1906	303,478	71,626	19,727	227,922	41,860	688,510
	1907	399,074	119,915	28,357	206,705	68,036	869,549
	1908	411,913	103,776	26,918	215,233	40,928	855,855
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers	1905	773,658	9,719	162,359	148,193	107,692	1,587,613
	1906	832,309	11,542	165,272	210,864	122,754	1,732,543
	1907	836,227	16,853	181,253	200,269	146,825	1,840,933
	1908	819,949	13,034	224,398	161,594	132,406	1,916,680
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1905	320,335	970	28,325	71,530	170,195	673,118
	1906	382,425	229	38,623	108,992	256,902	924,968
	1907	414,302	1,406	40,429	117,833	275,235	1,004,822
	1908	367,839	202	49,534	145,461	227,260	932,033
Total above-mentioned imports	1905	16,985,277	207,493	1,234,485	2,395,409	2,795,242	26,749,513
	1906	19,072,891	385,539	1,338,393	3,183,185	3,020,979	30,685,464
	1907	22,052,050	535,606	1,567,351	3,802,959	3,641,703	36,318,861
	1908	20,577,628	540,405	1,563,543	3,655,937	3,374,630	34,444,436
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1905	20,250,937	252,329	1,343,753	3,026,850	5,005,254	36,796,436
	1906	22,755,482	446,251	1,473,360	3,927,262	5,603,215	42,413,995
	1907	26,441,942	632,486	1,742,612	4,622,933	6,763,531	49,974,833
	1908	25,042,810	636,450	1,775,389	4,482,119	6,574,380	48,608,921

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

In the above table the totals only, of the several classes of goods mentioned have been dealt with. On pages 634 *et seq* will be found a more detailed analysis, shewing the principal items of United Kingdom origin, in which goods favored by preferential tariff rates are distinguished from other imports.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL IMPORTS, OF IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1905 to 1908.

	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	U.S.A.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1905	22.34	.08	2.43	1.01	22.45	100
	1906	25.08	.02	2.49	1.32	23.61	100
	1907	25.81	.12	.67	1.14	22.30	100
	1908	39.19	.04	.61	1.20	27.25	100
Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1905	66.06	...	16.79	3.79	2.95	100
	1906	64.06	...	17.89	4.88	1.81	100
	1907	65.21	...	17.43	4.62	1.67	100
	1908	63.96	...	17.82	4.91	1.15	100
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc.	1905	70.82	.39	5.81	6.65	2.78	100
	1906	68.91	.51	5.51	6.91	2.77	100
	1907	64.44	.90	5.79	8.75	2.69	100
	1908	63.56	.95	5.68	9.04	2.53	100
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion	1905	73.72	3.15	.33	13.24	3.46	100
	1906	74.08	4.05	.54	11.70	3.90	100
	1907	72.66	5.10	.19	9.96	4.08	100
	1908	68.20	6.42	.41	13.38	6.25	100
Manufactures of metals	1905	60.95	.97	.45	10.49	23.24	100
	1906	61.39	2.20	.29	13.12	20.02	100
	1907	64.27	.64	.28	11.25	19.21	100
	1908	64.40	1.46	.43	11.23	19.05	100
Paper and stationery	1905	53.62	.36	.32	12.78	19.75	100
	1906	59.92	.45	.49	15.35	17.76	100
	1907	57.89	1.07	.50	15.33	15.77	100
	1908	54.45	1.43	.61	13.87	13.08	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1905	58.50	1.28	5.64	16.51	7.75	100
	1906	50.25	1.18	6.40	19.31	7.93	100
	1907	40.97	3.82	8.68	18.98	10.42	100
	1908	37.95	4.48	11.59	19.12	7.91	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1905	49.80	7.82	2.53	29.21	7.77	100
	1906	44.07	10.40	2.86	33.10	6.08	100
	1907	46.19	13.88	3.28	23.93	7.87	100
	1908	48.09	12.13	3.15	25.16	4.78	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	1905	48.74	.61	10.23	9.33	6.78	100
	1906	48.04	.66	9.54	12.17	7.10	100
	1907	45.54	.91	9.85	10.88	7.98	100
	1908	42.78	.62	11.71	8.43	6.91	100
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1905	47.59	.14	4.21	10.63	25.28	100
	1906	41.35	.02	4.17	11.78	27.78	100
	1907	41.24	.14	4.03	11.73	27.40	100
	1908	39.47	.02	5.31	15.61	24.39	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1905	63.50	.77	4.61	8.95	10.45	100
	1906	62.16	1.26	4.36	10.37	9.84	100
	1907	60.72	1.47	4.32	10.47	10.03	100
	1908	59.74	1.58	4.54	10.61	9.80	100
Total imports...	1905	55.04	.68	3.65	8.23	13.61	100
	1906	53.65	1.05	3.47	9.26	13.21	100
	1907	52.91	1.27	3.49	9.25	13.53	100
	1908	51.52	1.31	3.65	9.22	13.54	100

3. Significance of Increase of Trade with other Countries.—It has been suggested that the larger proportion of imports now received from foreign countries is due to the establishment and increase of direct shipping with the countries concerned, and that trade formerly received through English ports is now received direct. From the Australian records it is impossible to ascertain the value of the indirect trade with foreign countries through the United Kingdom prior to 1905. The returns of the British Board of Trade, however, shew the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia of foreign and colonial products distinct from the domestic exports, and from this source the table hereunder has been compiled.

It is proper here to mention that, taken in quinquennial periods, the values of the total exports from the United Kingdom to Australia—after making allowance for freight and charges—are in very close agreement with the corresponding import values recorded in this country.

**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION AND SPECIE DESPATCHED FROM THE
UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALIA, 1886 to 1908.**

Years.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Percentage Proportion of Foreign and Colonial Produce.
	United Kingdom Produce.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.				
		Re-exported.	Transhipped under Bond.			
	£	£	£	£	£	
1886-1890 ...	19,510,884	2,344,309	874,249	90,135	22,819,577	14.16
1891-1895 ...	15,376,625	1,756,065	556,287	402,256	18,091,233	13.07
1896-1900 ...	18,353,571	1,919,912	445,552	117,146	20,836,181	11.42
1901-1905 ...	18,271,705	2,226,321	750,520	79,014	21,327,560	14.01
1906-1908 ...	22,422,635	2,773,734	1,180,644	237,360	26,614,373	14.99

From the above table it will be seen that the average value and the proportion of foreign goods despatched to Australia through the United Kingdom during the last three years is greater than during the period 1886-90. During the quinquennium 1886-90 the average value of foreign and colonial produce despatched from the United Kingdom to Australia was £3,218,558, equal to 14.16 per cent. of all goods so despatched, while during the period 1906-8 the corresponding amount was £3,954,378, or 14.99 per cent. It is therefore apparent that the increase of direct imports from foreign countries has not been, in the aggregate, at the expense of the indirect trade via Great Britain.

4. Preferential Trade.—The subject of Imperial trade and its concomitant, viz., "Preferential Tariffs within the Empire," has been brought prominently before the public of Australia by the recent assembling, for the first time in Australia, of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

The Seventh Congress of these bodies met in Sydney on the 14th September, 1909, Sir Albert Spicer (London Chamber of Commerce) occupying the chair.

Among other matters dealt with, the following resolution was passed :—

"Whereas the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire expressed the opinion that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy :

"Whereas it is the opinion of this Congress that it is in the interests of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement :

"Whereas the Sixth Congress held in London, in 1906, urged upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various colonies and dependencies the advantage of granting preferential treatment in their respective markets, on a reciprocal basis each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union would be strengthened, the different parts of the Empire more rapidly developed, and Imperial commerce thus increased :

"Be it therefore resolved that this Congress, whilst reaffirming the foregoing, urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that the organisations represented at this Congress pledge themselves to press their respective Governments to appoint Commissioners, each of whom shall first inquire into the question as it affects that part of the Empire which he represents, and thereafter to confer jointly and report with a view to enabling the Governments of the United Kingdom and the several colonies and dependencies to take such legislative action as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution."

At a later date (4th October, 1909) a deputation from the Congress waited upon the Minister for Trade and Customs (Sir Robert W. Best, K.C.M.G.), and the following excerpts from a memorandum (covering preliminary statistical tables shewing the effects

of the preferential tariff of the Commonwealth), distributed on that occasion by the Minister, express the sentiment which prompted preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth, and also explain some of the difficulties encountered in giving effect to the scheme :—

- “Whatever my personal predilections may be, it is far from my thoughts to suggest what particular fiscal policy is most suitable for the mother country. That question no doubt will be wisely settled to the best advantage by the people of the British Islands.
- “But whether in the near future there may be an alteration of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom, or whether our views be in favour of free imports or encouragement to home industries, there is a feature of British trade with Australia which demands serious investigation and attention.
- “Whilst Australia by the aid of a protectionist tariff is endeavouring to provide employment for her people and develop local industries, there still remains and will continue to remain in varying proportion a very large volume of goods which will be imported from abroad.
- “In regard to these we desire, so far as practicable, that our wants may be supplied by British manufacturers rather than by those of any other country.
- “Apart altogether from sentimental considerations of kinship, strong and sincere though they may be, we consider that every pound sterling diverted from the Empire’s own trade is so much potential energy absolutely lost and wasted.
- “We have none but the best feelings for other nations, but, obeying the ordinary instincts of human nature, we prefer our own race, we value the family ties which bind us, and we are striving for a closer trade relationship which must tend to the maintenance of that strength and power indispensable to the stability of Empire.
- “It is with grave misgivings we find our trade with what has been known as the centre of the world’s activity and industry slowly but surely decreasing, and that more and more each year we are dependent upon foreign countries.
- “No economic reasoning can satisfy us that this diversion of employment and the profits of industry may be treated with indifference. We rather believe it is an insidious retrogression endangering the welfare of our Empire and contributing wealth and prosperity to its competitors.
- “One cannot imagine that the energy, industry, and inventive genius of the race are decadent.
- “We know that such is not the case, and the only explanation suggested to one’s mind is that the keen methods of Britain’s rivals in business competition have so far been treated by her manufacturers as a somewhat negligible quantity.
- “We have experience of this in Australia. The British manufacturer presumes to know our requirements better than we do ourselves. We ask for goods of a certain design, certain articles for a particular class of work peculiar to Australia which need in construction certain variations from those in established use in European countries.
- “Whilst the British manufacturer is considering and is in doubt as to the propriety of varying his standard patterns, the German or the American takes the order and supplies precisely what is required.
- “I imagine that once the flowing stream of trade turns strongly on the ebb it is not easy to divert its course; but, having the practical as well as the sympathetic assistance of the people of Australia, there appears no good reason why the British manufacturer should not regain and hold in this market a direct interest in all those commodities which may be manufactured in the United Kingdom and which it is necessary we should import.

- “In the present Australian tariff, which was assented to on 3rd June, 1908, preferential rates were extended to British manufacturers in regard to 294 tariff items and sub-items.
- “The amount of preference averages 5 per cent. on the value of the goods imported, or calculating it on the basis of duty it averages $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less duty on British goods than that paid on those of foreign origin.
- “It has been asserted that a 5 per cent. preference is of no practical assistance. It has already proved otherwise, and but little discernment is necessary to realise that in the cost of manufacture and distribution a difference of 5 per cent. is very often an important consideration. As a further illustration it may be mentioned that the total rebate of duty on British goods imported into Australia during the year 1908 amounted to no less than £828,000.
- “The Australian Customs is seeking as far as practicable to intercept cases of undervaluation and attempts at dumping goods at less than the fair market value.
- “I am inclined to think that much valuable information may be obtained from the representative associations of British industries on the question of unfair foreign competition, and it is proposed to communicate with the British Board of Trade with the view of enlisting some assistance in that direction.
- “We are endeavouring to exercise a close vigilance over importations, so that the benefits of the preferential tariff may not be diverted to foreign competitors.
- “We find this very necessary, since there is evidence of a strong effort in certain quarters to neutralise the advantage of preference.
- “Special export discounts are offered, and in one recent instance brought under notice, it was asserted by the exporter that in view of the preference extended to British goods he proposed in future to allow a special discount equivalent to the amount of the preference on all goods exported by him to Australia.
- “The duty payable is calculated on the ordinary market value of the goods for home consumption in the country of export, and it is the practice of the Department to severely deal with any attempt at undervaluation.
- “Our experience shows that foreign competitors recognise that the present preference is already a factor affecting their competition in this market.
- “We desire a full expression of opinion from British manufacturers on the sufficiency or otherwise of the present methods of administering our preferential tariff.
- “Following the practice of Canada, we extend the benefit of preference to all goods in which not less than 25 per cent. of the value is represented by British labour.
- “So far as we are concerned, it is immaterial what the percentage of British labour may be provided it attains the one desired object of limiting the concession to *bonâ-fide* British goods.
- “In order to give the fullest possible effect to the conditions of preference we provide that, where goods have been manufactured partly in the United Kingdom and partly abroad, but are shipped direct from the United Kingdom to Australia, it is immaterial, provided the prescribed conditions are complied with, whether the *initial* or *finishing* processes have been performed in the United Kingdom.
- “We are in some doubt as to the wisdom of this condition, and would much rather that it be confined to goods finished in the United Kingdom. It lends itself to deception, and inquiry is now in progress as to whether in the interests of the British manufacturer that particular provision should

not be amended so as to confine it only to those goods which are finished in Great Britain and in their final character are distinctively British goods.

"These facts are worthy of attention from a purely business point of view. The sentimental considerations are so much of a reality that we might dispense with discussing them. Perhaps it is far preferable we should eliminate them for the moment, so that we may approach the subject uninfluenced by any other consideration than that of the ordinary commercial methods of business. But we cannot forget unless we have mutual sympathies and interests, mutual trade, a preference to our own race, and success against foreign competition, there is I fear, a danger in the future to the wealth, strength, power, and prosperity of that vast Empire to which we owe an affectionate allegiance and the proud possession of citizenship."

5. Preferential Tariff. The Tariff Act of 1908, at present in force, provides preferential tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom in respect of 294 tariff items or sub-items.

As the tariff was assented to only on the 3rd June, 1908, the duties levied on the imports during that year were materially affected by changes of rates made from time to time prior to the date mentioned. In the analyses given in this section the results shewn are those obtained by applying the tariff rates, *as finally passed*, to the imports of the year.

The following table presents an analysis of the imports during 1908, distinguishing those affected—favourably or adversely—by the preferential provisions of the tariff from those not affected:—

IMPORTS, 1908—PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

	Country of Origin.			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff	£	£	£	£
Free	4,960,268	—	—	4,960,268
Dutiable	10,935,453	162,097	8,136,004	19,233,554
Total	15,895,721	162,097	8,136,004	24,193,822
Impts. not affected by preferential tariff				
Free	6,135,846	3,379,687	5,329,857	14,845,390
Dutiable	3,011,241	1,737,412	4,821,056	9,569,709
Total	9,147,087	5,117,099	10,150,913	24,415,099
Total merchandise	25,042,808	5,279,196	18,286,917	48,608,921
Bullion and specie	231,853	950,758	7,741	1,190,352
Total imports	25,274,661	6,229,954	18,294,658	49,799,273

Of the total imports of merchandise (£48,608,921) £24,193,822, or 49.78 per cent., would be affected by the preferential tariff.

The imports of United Kingdom origin, favoured by preference, amounted to £15,895,721. Under the preferential tariff these imports would be subject to an average *ad valorem* rate of 13.69 per cent., as compared with an average rate of 18.79 per cent. which the same goods would be required to pay under the general tariff rates—an advantage of £810,064 in the amount of duty. The actual amount of rebate allowed on United Kingdom goods entered for home consumption during 1908, under the varying rates of duty, was £828,222.

The following tables give the comparative results of an application of the preferential tariff rates and the general tariff rates to the imports from the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively:—

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	4,960,268	...	...	262,424	5.29
(B) Dutiable	10,935,453	2,176,448	19.90	2,724,088	24.92
Total	15,895,721	2,176,448	13.69	2,986,512	18.79

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A above	26,991	1,350	5.00	...	...
" " " B "	135,106	33,734	24.97	27,468	20.33
Total	162,097	35,084	21.65	27,468	16.95

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A above	1,029,310	51,826	5.04	...	...
" " " B "	7,106,694	1,753,144	24.66	1,346,312	18.94
Total	8,136,004	1,804,970	22.19	1,346,312	16.55

The proportion of the imports from British Possessions adversely affected by the preference to the United Kingdom is relatively small, representing only 3.07 per cent. of the imports of merchandise from those countries. The surcharge of duty on these imports during 1908 amounted to £7616. This sum would, on the basis of the trade of 1908, represent the loss of revenue involved in an extension of the preference given to the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire, as in the preferential scheme of New Zealand. The British Possessions chiefly affected are India, Canada, Straits Settlements, and New Zealand.

The surcharge on imports from foreign countries would amount to £458,658.

6. **Effect of Preference.**—Owing to the short time during which the preferential tariff has been in operation and to the general dislocation of trade consequent on the introduction of a new tariff, it is doubtful whether any conclusions can yet be safely drawn in regard to the effects of preferential treatment on the trade of the United Kingdom. The alterations in the classification and grouping of items in the new tariff also, present a further difficulty, in many instances, in making correct comparisons with former years. The following results must, therefore, be considered as approximate only.

It may also be mentioned here that the system of recording imports according to "country of origin," was introduced only from the beginning of 1905, and it is probable that in the earlier period of its operation, some goods, imported through the United Kingdom, were wrongly described as of United Kingdom origin. When the question of revenue became involved and a more exact description of the goods was insisted upon, goods which might formerly have been accepted and recorded as British would be correctly classed as foreign. Opposed to this, however, is the disposition of importers, during the latter part of the period under review, to obtain advantage of the preferential rates by describing goods as British, which, without the inducement of differential duties, they formerly described as foreign.

A comparison of the returns of the British Board of Trade (showing the exports of produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom to Australia) with the import returns of the Commonwealth supports the belief that the proportion of the trade credited to the United Kingdom in the following tables for the years 1905 and 1906 is too high. If this supposition be correct the apparent decline in the proportion of British goods will be somewhat modified.

The following table shews in regard to imports of United Kingdom origin, that, while the results for 1907 and 1908 are in substantial agreement, those ascertained from the Commonwealth import returns for 1905 are 8.35 per cent. and for 1906 2.25 per cent. above those ascertained from the returns of the British Board of Trade.

**COMMONWEALTH IMPORT RETURNS AND BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT
RETURNS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE COMPARED, 1905 to 1908.**

Year.			Exports. Board of Trade Returns.	Add 10 per cent. Freight, etc.	Value for Comparison.	Commonwealth Import Returns.
			£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1905	...	...	16,991	1,699	18,690	20,251
1906	...	...	20,229	2,023	22,252	22,755
1907	...	...	24,097	2,410	26,507	26,442
1908	...	...	22,942	2,294	25,236	25,043

The following comparative tables shew the proportion of imports—preferential and non-preferential, respectively—recorded as United Kingdom origin during the years 1905-1908.

PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1905 to 1908.

Country of Origin.								
		United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.
		£	%	£	%	£	%	£
1905	...	13,241,009	69.31	150,758	0.79	5,710,975	29.90	19,102,742
1906	...	14,640,271	68.30	164,839	0.77	6,631,231	30.93	21,436,341
1907	...	17,137,539	65.80	210,625	0.80	8,700,997	33.40	26,049,161
1908	...	15,895,721	65.70	162,097	0.67	8,136,004	33.63	24,193,822

From the proportions shewn above it would appear that the United Kingdom's share in this trade has materially declined, but, as already mentioned, the accuracy of these figures is open to doubt. Particular instances in which manufactures of foreign countries have obviously been credited to the United Kingdom during the years 1905 and 1906 are alluded to later.

NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS,* 1905 to 1908.

	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	6,848,621	52.21	1,598,892	12.19	4,671,028	35.60	13,118,541	100
1906 ...	7,949,878	51.14	1,947,079	12.52	5,649,846	36.34	15,546,803	100
1907 ...	9,108,766	51.77	2,218,258	12.61	6,267,709	35.62	17,594,733	100
1908 ...	8,965,982	51.06	2,231,304	12.70	6,364,595	36.24	17,561,881	100

* In order to obtain a more satisfactory comparison only goods of a character similar to those affected by preferential rates have been included in this table. Articles such as fruits, grain, cocoa beans, raw coffee, tea, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, hides, fibres, kerosene, timber, etc., which are not produced in the United Kingdom, have been excluded. The proportion of these goods recorded as of United Kingdom origin during 1908 was only 2.65 per cent.

From the above table it appears that practically no change has occurred in the proportion of non-preferential imports supplied by the United Kingdom, the proportion during 1906 being almost identical with that for 1908. The proportions supplied by foreign countries during 1907 and 1908 are almost identical with those for 1905 and 1906.

If, for the reasons mentioned, it be conceded that the figures of the British Board of Trade for 1905 and 1906 with 10 per cent. added are nearer the truth than the Commonwealth records for those years, the results would be approximately as follows:—

IMPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN.

Year.	Preferential Imports.		Non-Preferential Imports.*		Total.*	
	Value.	Per cent. on Total Pref. Imports.	Value.	Per cent. on Total Non-Pref. Imports.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905	12,220,000	63.98	6,321,000	48.18	18,541,000	57.55
1906	14,316,000	66.80	7,774,000	50.02	22,090,000	59.74
1907	17,138,000	65.80	9,109,000	51.77	26,247,000	60.14
1908	15,896,000	65.70	8,966,000	51.06	24,862,000	59.37

* See note to preceding table.

From this table it will be observed that if the mean of the two years 1905 and 1906 be taken, the share of the United Kingdom in the trade affected by preference has been constant throughout the period.

In the non-preferential division the position of the United Kingdom appears to have slightly improved, though the small changes probably indicate ordinary fluctuations frequently found in similar matters.

The principal classes of imports affected by preference are "apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres," and "manufactures of metals, including machinery." Together these

two classes represent 70 per cent. of all imports affected, the former class representing 47 per cent. and the latter 23 per cent. The following analysis gives the particulars of the imports of these groups, as recorded, for the past four years :—

APPAREL, TEXTILES, AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES.

PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	7,632,757	76.41	42,444	0.42	2,314,073	23.17	9,989,274	100
1906 ...	8,294,104	75.36	59,532	0.54	2,651,545	24.10	11,005,181	100
1907 ...	8,774,115	69.67	68,764	0.54	3,751,480	29.79	12,594,359	100
1908 ...	7,716,800	68.35	54,667	0.48	3,519,641	31.17	11,291,108	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

1905 ...	856,232	42.74	971,929	48.49	175,846	8.77	2,004,007	100
1906 ...	988,939	39.90	1,250,926	50.48	238,609	9.62	2,478,474	100
1907 ...	1,103,638	40.21	1,327,829	48.39	313,014	11.40	2,744,481	100
1908 ...	1,074,671	42.08	1,168,473	45.76	310,435	12.16	2,553,579	100

The relatively large proportion of the non-preferential group supplied by British Possessions is due to the importations of hessians and bags and sacks from India. The apparent increase in the proportion of this group furnished by foreign countries is mainly in the supply of "minor articles for apparel," the position of the United Kingdom being meanwhile maintained in the group by an increased share in the trade in hessians as against that supplied by India. "Minor articles for apparel" are largely received indirectly from the country of origin through the United Kingdom, and the records of this item are probably defective in the earlier years.

The value and proportion of the more important items, included in the above groups of apparel and textiles, recorded as of United Kingdom manufacture, are given below :—

PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1908.

	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Apparel—	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Boots and shoes ...	162,347	62.11	184,915	65.40	195,426	66.28	174,153	64.87
Gloves ...	100,070	46.70	80,981	34.80	48,168	17.07	38,320	15.00
Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	289,327	82.80	284,783	77.06	260,853	63.87	208,143	70.36
Socks and stockings ...	330,971	78.38	358,898	77.70	396,514	76.16	402,040	80.35
Trimmings and Ornaments ...	136,212	54.60	128,135	42.40	86,317	25.73	54,860	26.69
Other apparel ...	996,830	78.30	1,083,054	75.32	1,040,855	67.28	905,922	68.26
Textiles, etc.—								
Piece goods—Cotton and linen, n.e.i.	2,568,736	91.40	3,023,372	91.18	3,266,665	89.90	2,946,313	89.71
Woolen or containing wool	1,562,627	81.04	1,705,086	83.36	1,849,153	80.62	1,580,004	78.74
Silk or containing silk (not containing wool) ...	181,888	24.97	99,834	14.19	106,006	11.73	63,676	7.61
Velvets, velveteens, plushes, ribbons, lace, etc. ...	279,832	48.44	234,577	40.56	235,214	27.67	233,384	23.92
Flannelettes ...	190,657	81.35	203,669	80.30	228,240	81.85	193,142	79.63
Other textiles & manufactured fibres	833,260	88.68	906,800	88.75	1,060,702	85.23	916,843	83.98
Total apparel and textiles ...	7,632,757	76.41	8,294,104	75.36	8,774,115	69.67	7,716,800	68.35

The items "gloves," "trimmings, and ornaments," and "silk and velvet piece goods," appear to furnish definite instances of misdescription in the earlier years under review. These goods are largely gathered from other parts of the world into the United Kingdom, whence they are shipped to Australia. The records for 1908 shew that, of the total imports into the Commonwealth of these four items taken conjointly, only 17.17 per cent. was of United Kingdom origin, while as much as 82.04 per cent. was shipped from that country. Under these circumstances it appears probable that, until the question of revenue arose (viz. in August, 1907), some portion of these goods, merely packed in the United Kingdom, were recorded as of British manufacture. This suggestion is again supported by the British trade returns themselves, for although the items presented therein are not identical with the items in the Commonwealth returns, it may be seen that the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia of British silk manufactures bear to the imports into the Commonwealth of silk, etc., piece goods the same ratio in 1908 as in 1905 :—

**NON-PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF
UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1908.**

	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Apparel, and minor articles for	340,929	72.82	358,784	66.81	348,007	59.41	301,470	55.74
Piece goods—Canvas and duck, and hessians... ..	76,761	39.15	114,710	46.90	155,632	41.94	170,159	49.84
Other piece goods...	41,307	82.00	45,408	77.16	67,730	78.56	80,134	83.78
Sewing silks, threads, etc. ...	253,006	91.43	290,472	89.36	317,519	87.77	315,109	89.50
Tents and flags	1,991	94.94	2,076	87.76	4,147	91.49	5,159	87.88
Cordage and twine	132,471	87.86	159,182	86.53	200,030	90.24	200,449	88.12
Bags and sacks	9,767	1.13	18,307	1.63	10,573	.95	2,191	.22
Total	856,232	42.74	988,939	39.90	1,103,638	40.21	1,074,671	42.08

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS (INCLUDING MACHINERY).

PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	2,690,043	72.77	13,597	0.37	993,252	26.86	3,696,892	100
1906 ...	3,132,437	73.35	17,492	0.41	1,121,241	26.24	4,271,170	100
1907 ...	4,401,531	75.73	25,926	0.45	1,384,530	23.82	5,811,987	100
1908 ...	4,271,659	75.53	9,765	0.17	1,374,303	24.30	5,655,727	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	1,793,631	51.40	129,747	3.72	1,566,421	44.88	3,489,799	100
1906 ...	2,416,705	53.22	92,978	2.05	2,030,556	44.73	4,540,239	100
1907 ...	3,180,805	54.90	209,725	3.62	2,403,455	41.48	5,793,985	100
1908 ...	2,942,084	53.85	189,632	3.47	2,332,059	42.68	5,463,775	100

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF METALS, etc., INCLUDING MACHINERY, RECORDED AS OF
UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1908.**

PREFERENTIAL.

Items.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%
	£		£		£		£	
Iron and steel girders, beams, etc.	22,104	53.09	55,453	67.65	64,366	68.88	72,990	65.28
Plate & sheet (corrugtd. or galvtd.)	871,716	96.59	1,032,118	96.54	1,279,440	94.36	1,098,985	97.42
Rails, fish plates, etc.	111,344	54.03	132,522	38.93	562,610	89.46	530,678	66.93
Tinned plates	214,947	99.97	257,112	99.48	247,650	99.55	284,564	99.97
	1,220,111	89.38	1,477,305	88.41	2,154,066	92.57	1,987,317	85.75
Machinery	506,033	60.53	570,497	64.18	775,673	62.15	922,615	72.64
Cutlery and platedware	234,055	83.37	257,799	82.82	318,324	83.63	284,732	83.00
Other manufactures of metals	729,844	60.07	826,936	62.62	1,153,468	62.15	1,077,095	62.44
	1,469,932	63.05	1,655,232	65.65	2,247,465	64.50	2,284,442	68.44
Total	2,690,043	72.77	3,132,437	73.35	4,401,531	75.73	4,271,659	75.53

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Iron and steel—								
Pig	98,392	94.32	146,368	96.45	162,615	90.16	89,341	87.51
Bar, rod, angle and tee	278,356	82.10	347,676	78.80	475,748	79.31	425,900	74.20
Hoop	21,911	52.81	27,164	50.89	42,513	62.40	29,800	51.28
Ingots, blooms and slabs	5,539	27.08	5,130	18.20	10,470	26.23	3,107	10.36
Plate and sheet—plain	98,293	65.63	111,998	55.98	179,928	62.98	131,379	60.84
Scrap	38,036	99.96	49,305	97.54	44,989	88.64	45,194	94.59
	538,527	78.52	687,641	74.34	916,463	74.83	724,721	70.50
Machinery—								
Agricultural, dairying, etc.	63,493	13.15	53,385	12.51	53,491	10.32	61,964	14.21
Engines—Gas and oil	53,535	72.96	96,983	76.18	113,035	73.70	79,553	70.03
Sewing machines	15,468	13.16	13,608	9.66	12,789	6.76	64,249	36.85
Other machinery and mach. tools	187,112	50.02	250,974	49.97	324,889	50.55	542,484	54.16
Tools of trade	138,102	49.75	161,523	47.32	219,307	45.98	233,980	43.51
Wire—Iron and steel	31,077	9.49	40,578	7.60	52,365	9.67	71,282	12.66
Other	27,304	47.57	25,558	54.16	96,335	72.82	73,112	59.93
Wire netting	220,083	65.67	378,847	72.60	400,708	68.90	309,853	67.56
Other metals & manufact. thereof	518,930	68.45	705,608	71.64	990,823	74.44	780,886	73.68
	1,255,104	44.76	1,729,064	47.84	2,264,342	49.55	2,217,363	49.98
Total	1,793,631	51.40	2,416,705	53.22	3,180,805	54.90	2,942,084	53.85

The records of the imports of metals and metal manufactures may be accepted as free from the defects previously alluded to in regard to apparel and textiles. The proportion of metal goods of foreign origin received via the United Kingdom is relatively small.

An examination of the above tables shews that in relation to the total imports of iron and steel products (not affected by preference) the position of the United Kingdom has declined generally for the less advanced forms, while in regard to similar products of a somewhat more advanced stage of manufacture (affected by preference) it has, in three items, been improved, and in the fourth it has exactly maintained its relative place. Paradoxical as it may appear, the position of the United Kingdom relatively to the aggregate of trade for this group of items is *apparently* less favourable in the later year,

since, expressed as a percentage, it has materially declined. Compared item by item, as in the above table, and related in each instance to the trade of the years 1905 and 1908, there is a relative advance, and yet—and it is here the apparent paradox exists—the percentage of the whole group of items actually shews a decline.

In the supply of machinery and other finished forms of iron and steel manufacture, the position of the United Kingdom has advanced both in the preferential and in the non-preferential groups, the relative progress being slightly greater in the latter, i.e., the non-preferential group. The movement in the former group was from £1,469,932, or 63.05 per cent., in 1905, to £2,284,442, or 68.44 per cent., in 1908, and in the latter from £1,255,104, or 44.76 per cent., to £2,217,363, or 49.98 per cent.

The large increase in the United Kingdom's share of the imports of sewing machines requires special explanation. In the tariff as introduced on the 8th August, 1907, it was provided that sewing machines manufactured in the United Kingdom should be free, while those from other countries should pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. On the 16th November, 1907, the preferential provisions were deleted and all sewing machines became free. In the meantime, in order to procure the advantage of the tariff, the largest firm manufacturing these machines and operating both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, transferred its Australian business from its American to its British branch. Notwithstanding the cessation of preference, and in the face of higher freight charges from Liverpool direct than from New York via Liverpool, this firm, rather than again disturb its business arrangements, is still supplying the Australian trade, in certain classes of machines, from its British branch. This transfer, however, did not carry a corresponding amount of employment to the British operatives, for the reason that, while the Australian business was transferred to the United Kingdom, a corresponding amount of trade—unaffected by any preferential tariffs—formerly supplied by the British branch, was transferred to America.

A further list of items, preferential, and non-preferential, recorded as of United Kingdom origin is appended:—

PRINCIPAL OTHER PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS.

Article.	1905.		1906		1907.		1908.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Milk—Preserved, concentrated, etc....	21,748	11.06	21,660	11.44	13,727	8.05	149,673	83.02
Confectionery, cocoa, chocolate, etc.	211,201	73.63	230,110	69.03	270,311	67.59	257,893	70.12
Gelatine, glue, and cements ...	20,961	51.24	20,912	43.90	19,115	33.14	19,475	45.81
Yarns ...	78,217	78.55	96,706	80.09	128,166	78.42	192,985	82.88
Oils ...	22,745	14.59	27,646	12.87	25,226	11.69	23,526	9.73
Paints ...	46,998	61.98	52,629	73.01	65,278	68.22	70,787	69.67
Varnishes ...	49,574	86.63	55,411	89.34	66,387	83.83	60,076	83.10
Slates—roofing ...	8,764	38.23	14,587	56.74	26,615	62.65	21,920	59.25
Leather and rubber manufactures ...	167,928	74.06	175,651	64.36	197,013	64.62	189,291	57.66
Furniture, etc.	57,521	28.10	60,010	27.43	69,200	27.09	43,463	25.13
Wood manufactures ...	21,015	18.43	24,574	24.55	40,229	26.97	34,036	22.94
China and earthenware ...	155,528	72.80	156,501	64.40	216,869	64.38	198,738	63.46
Glass and glassware ...	69,572	30.71	66,050	25.09	90,699	27.02	78,359	27.58
Cement (Portland) ...	26,266	40.52	25,576	35.64	23,638	46.33	18,517	53.74
Tiles—roofing ...	9,576	35.76	10,716	39.54	17,766	46.22	18,671	53.51
Paper ...	116,275	47.97	120,796	42.37	280,836	52.33	270,159	51.01
Stationery ...	140,370	74.22	189,940	72.48	194,555	64.70	180,664	62.42
Timepieces, jewellery, & fancy goods	348,052	64.83	342,352	57.68	483,120	46.58	383,826	43.15
Arms ...	21,216	35.28	25,112	32.01	28,392	35.34	51,718	60.07
Percussion caps, cartridges, etc.	67,570	50.62	84,096	50.12	82,999	54.72	76,846	63.67
Detonators and fuse ...	42,597	93.10	40,634	95.42	42,984	98.06	36,797	96.28
Dynamite, gunpowder, etc. ...	350,004	78.26	347,380	77.68	277,394	82.39	293,002	77.98
Bags, baskets, etc. ...	28,796	49.05	38,003	42.51	42,038	33.59	44,000	33.55
Brushware ...	76,364	62.16	87,546	60.06	89,025	53.58	57,255	54.16
Blackings, etc.	35,334	62.68	40,882	64.01	55,502	66.39	38,961	72.24
Electrical articles and materials	138,002	67.08	179,123	69.28	233,439	68.73	271,453	73.68
Matches ...	44,217	27.56	34,491	26.43	44,848	28.74	59,264	32.68
Pianos and parts ...	17,460	9.46	24,773	10.24	43,663	13.94	24,886	10.11
Oilmen's stores ...	32,726	43.62	37,055	52.68	57,124	63.63	55,777	71.21
Vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, etc.	205,009	55.02	268,067	61.95	418,019	65.32	416,637	61.14

PRINCIPAL OTHER NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS.

Article.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Fish	98,606	28.89	118,529	32.30	135,420	35.13	146,616	29.05
Meats	27,149	47.89	29,445	48.46	23,271	49.65	26,366	48.06
Grain, prepared (malt, oatmeal, etc.)	62,463	79.13	69,407	80.96	61,412	76.81	69,558	76.83
Hops	13,332	21.24	13,460	22.11	7,604	15.30	7,934	19.24
Oilmen's stores (free)	60,259	88.66	50,812	87.41	48,694	82.27	55,075	77.48
Mustard	47,671	99.48	41,449	98.30	45,956	98.07	39,979	99.25
Tobacco, mfd. (cigars, cigarettes, etc.)	30,774	9.31	30,369	9.08	34,253	10.49	30,610	9.86
Oilmen's stores (free)	98,869	34.38	124,844	33.94	132,850	30.47	177,949	38.31
Paints and colours	184,894	85.69	190,589	87.32	232,623	85.88	213,272	86.72
Marble and stone	12,123	34.08	11,380	30.55	14,071	26.91	13,595	29.49
Furniture—minor articles for	17,327	78.93	24,934	79.05	34,801	74.10	36,242	70.80
Earthenware	12,176	89.93	12,246	81.63	19,321	82.02	25,767	69.01
Glassware	22,523	56.24	27,064	53.56	28,247	48.15	41,189	49.63
Paper	315,429	40.45	320,162	42.45	255,238	36.63	220,859	32.99
Books, printed	405,510	91.08	416,523	91.97	424,045	92.02	421,458	89.13
Stationery	48,244	64.64	54,215	64.24	44,449	62.48	62,714	70.32
Drugs and chemicals—								
Insecticides, disinfectants, etc.	39,253	76.02	39,844	75.87	35,070	67.72	38,057	71.27
Medicines	150,899	47.06	135,867	62.43	146,689	62.63	133,427	58.49
Essential oils	12,577	48.44	20,543	53.93	19,092	42.87	14,675	28.91
Acids	6,416	12.66	9,830	17.80	11,361	23.08	23,605	31.35
Cyanide of potassium	175,879	86.19	193,102	85.23	174,571	84.94	208,773	91.04
Sodas (excluding soda nitrate)	65,084	89.52	76,430	93.02	82,699	94.80	72,941	92.35
Fertilisers	35,079	28.01	114,909	26.84	100,331	25.79	83,745	18.96
Other drugs	165,429	38.18	172,080	35.21	197,360	31.73	166,380	27.68
Musical instrmts. (not pianos) & parts	16,858	20.16	20,890	21.81	29,952	26.74	18,007	21.17
Soap	42,265	54.32	39,923	50.24	47,692	46.12	35,574	46.13
Ships	263,442	99.04	358,000	97.75	655,760	96.34	672,000	95.98

7. **General Conclusions as to Preference.**—It will be seen from the foregoing that in order to determine in the first years of preference whether it has been efficient or not, it would be absolutely necessary to have correct records on the same basis for the years preceding the preferential scheme. There is every reason to believe that the records, in many instances, are not sufficiently accurate to allow of just comparisons being made. It is also obvious that a much more detailed analysis is essential than has ordinarily been thought necessary, and it will only be in the course of a number of years that anything like a definite opinion can be reached as to the efficiency of the preferential treatment.

Primarily, it will be necessary in some way to eliminate the normal growth in business which would have taken place under any régime whatever in an advancing country; and secondly, the significance of the statistics will depend upon a very rigid adherence to the same method of description in regard to items. If the practice of recording is as variable in the future as it has been in the past, no real deductions can be drawn, and this goes to show the importance of maintaining the same method of describing items, quite irrespective of their significance from the standpoint merely of revenue.

In order to determine the course of trade, it will be essential to maintain in its integrity for a sufficient number of years any classification of items once adopted, and no practicable means of analysis will enable one to penetrate the significance of the trade if that course is not followed, because the determining effect of a preference which, in its nature is likely to be not too well marked compared with the other elements of growth, can easily be vitiated by the entering of other possibilities of change into the results.

8. **Preferential Tariff of New Zealand.**—"The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act 1903" of New Zealand introduced preferential rates of duty in favour of the produce of the British Dominions by imposing extra duties on certain imports which were the produce or manufacture of other countries. The list of preferential items was materially extended by the New Zealand "Tariff Act 1907," from the 31st March, 1908.

The following tables present an analysis of the imports into New Zealand during 1908, distinguishing those which would be affected by an application of the preferential provisions of the "Tariff Act 1907":—

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS 1908, PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

	From United Kingdom and British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff—	£	£	£
Free	1,672,595	—	1,672,595
Dutiable	2,827,009	1,130,549	3,957,558
Total	4,499,604	1,130,549	5,630,153
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free	5,570,451	1,338,741	6,909,192
Dutiable	4,234,918	472,671	4,707,589
Total	9,805,369	1,811,412	11,616,781
Total merchandise	14,304,973	2,941,961	17,246,934
Bullion and Specie	223,367	983	224,350
Total	14,528,340	2,942,944	17,471,284

NOTE.—In this table the imports affected by the preferential provisions of the tariff are stated, as far as possible, according to the country of origin; those unaffected by preference according to country of shipment, the country of origin of these not being recorded. Without doubt imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions include goods of foreign origin.

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1908.

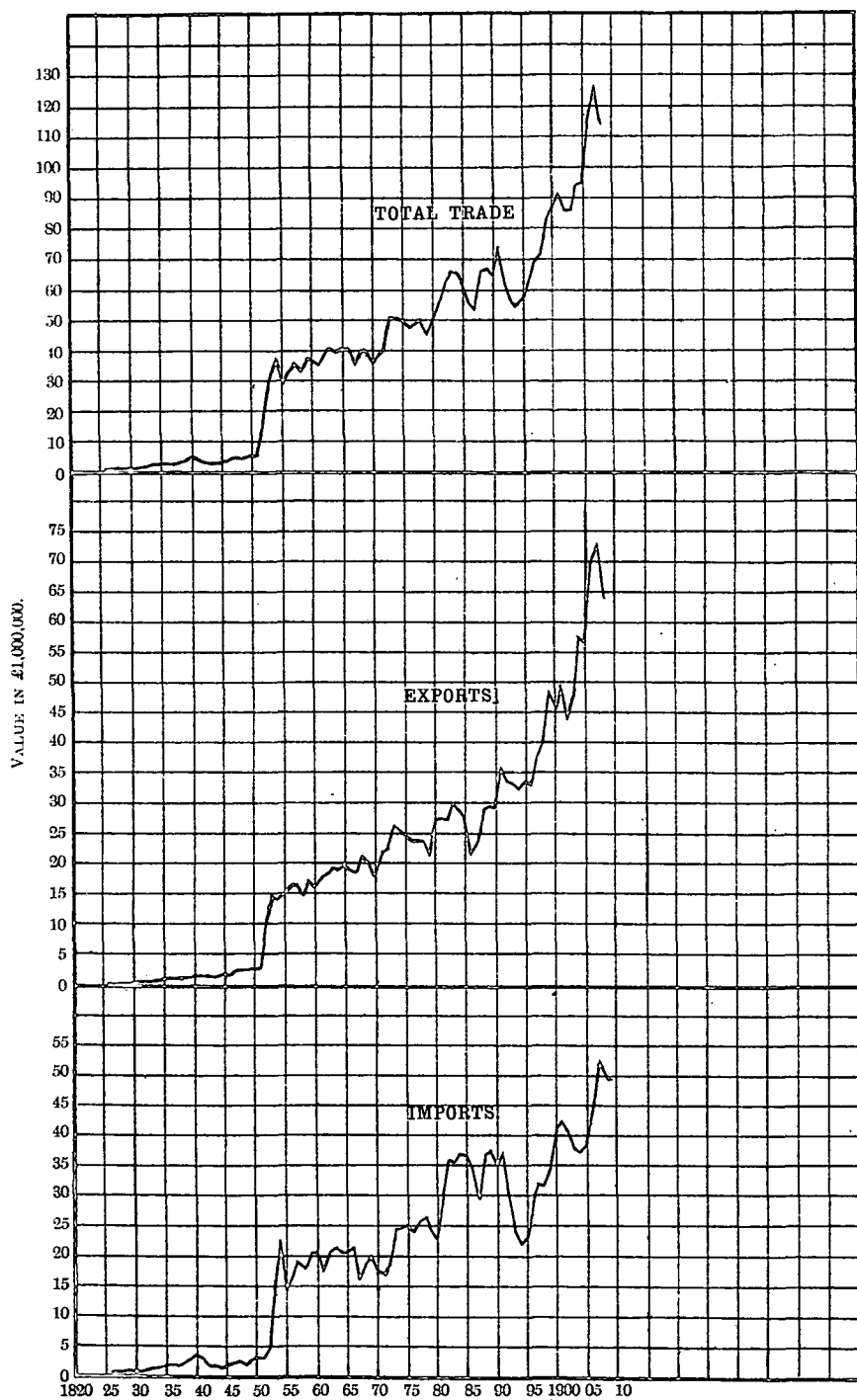
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	1,672,595	...	...	302,800	18.10
(B) Dutiable	2,827,009	559,843	19.81	827,787	29.28
Total	4,499,604	559,843	12.44	1,130,587	25.13

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

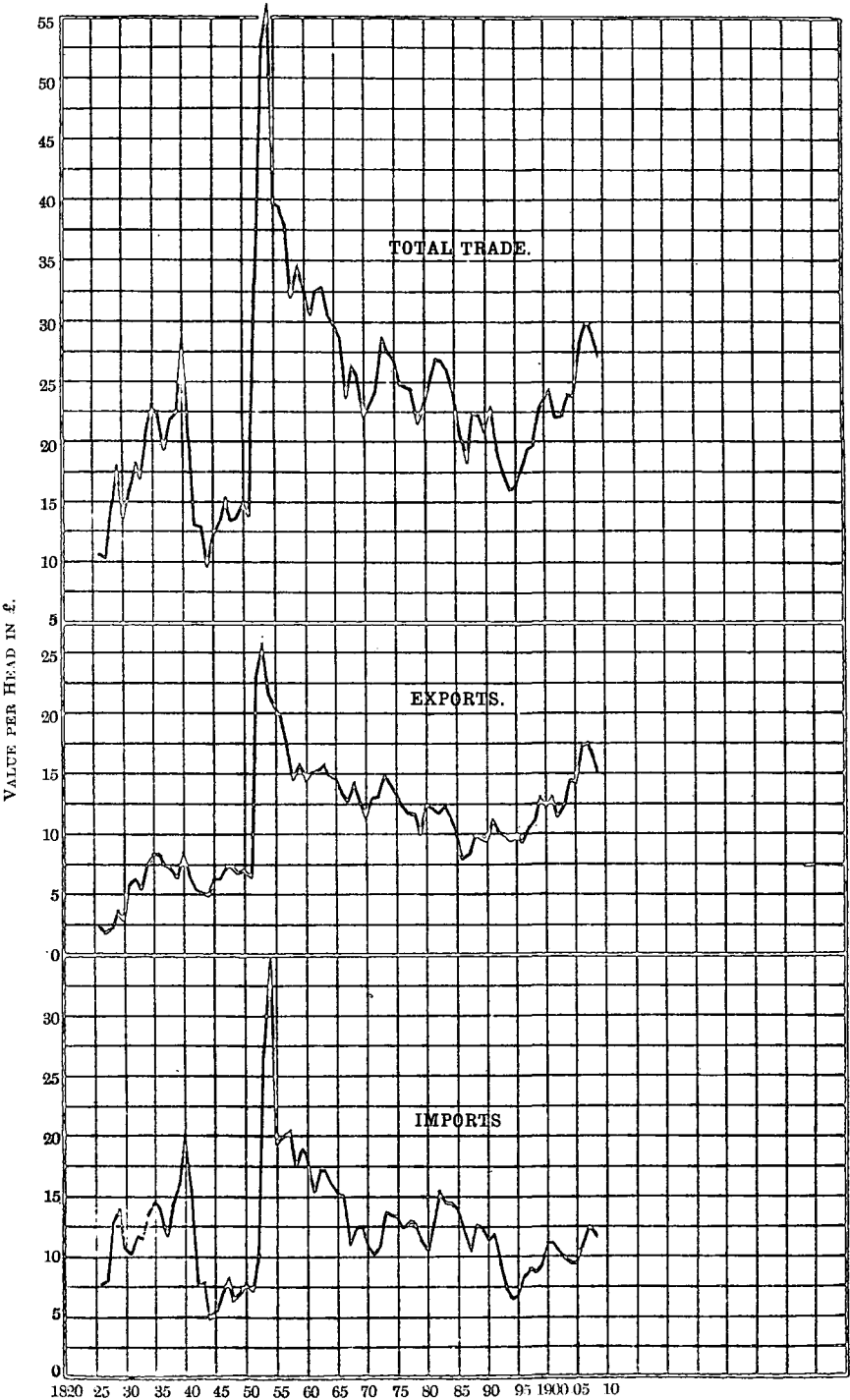
	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A above	159,284	22,906	14.38	...	...
" " " B "	971,265	287,718	29.62	195,841	20.16
Total	1,130,549	310,624	27.48	195,841	17.32

GRAPHS SHEWING VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF
COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1908.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling for Imports and Exports, and ten million pounds sterling for Total Trade.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1908.



(See pages 595 and 596).

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height fifty shillings per head of the population. The basic lines of Imports and Exports are *nil* per head, and that of Total Trade is five pounds per head

9. **Preferential Tariff of South Africa.**—Preference to goods of United Kingdom origin was first granted by the South African Customs Union Convention of 1903 from the 15th August of that year, and similar treatment was extended to Canada from the 1st July, 1904. The present preferential tariff of the South African Customs Union (Convention, 1906, and amendments, 1908) applies to produce of United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth.

An analysis of the trade of South Africa is appended :—

SOUTH AFRICA.—IMPORTS, 1908—PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	From United Kingdom and Reciprocating Countries.	From other Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff—	£	£	£
Free... ..	3,248,680	...	3,248,680
Dutiable	11,536,998	5,862,837	17,399,835
Total	14,785,678	5,862,837	20,648,515
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free... ..	1,091,404	1,003,142	2,094,546
Dutiable	735,370	1,784,510	2,519,880
Total	1,826,774	2,787,652	4,614,426
Total merchandise	16,612,452	8,650,489	25,262,941
Bullion and specie	939,914	...	939,914
Total	17,552,366	8,650,489	26,202,855

NOTE.—Owing to difficulty in applying the tariff rates to the statistical items, the above results must be taken as approximate only.

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1908.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND RECIPROCATING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
(A) Free	£ 3,248,680	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(B) Dutiable	11,536,998	1,697,677	14.72	2,036,694	17.65
Total	14,785,678	1,697,677	11.48	2,134,154	14.43

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1908.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group (A) above	1,750,107	52,503	3.00	...	...
" " (B) "	4,112,730	743,592	18.08	630,584	15.33
Total	5,862,837	796,095	13.58	630,584	10.76

10. Preferential Tariff of Canada.—Preferential tariff treatment of goods of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions was first given by Canada in 1897.

The published trade returns of Canada do not permit of an analysis similar to those given for the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and South Africa.

11. Preferential Tariff Comparisons.—The following table shews the results of an application of the latest tariff rates to the imports into the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and South Africa during 1908.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1908.

Particulars.	C'wealth of Australia.	Dominion of New Zealand.	Customs Union of South Africa.
1. Total imports of merchandise ...	£ 48,608,921	17,246,934	25,262,941
2. " " from favoured countries	£ 25,042,809	14,304,973	16,612,452
3. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates	£ 24,193,822	5,630,153	20,648,515
4. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates, per cent. to total ...	49.78	32.65	81.73
5. Imports from favoured countries, p.c. to item 1	51.52	32.92*	65.76
6. Imports favoured by preferential rates	£ 15,895,721	4,499,604	14,785,678
7. " " " p.c. to item 1	32.72	26.09*	58.52
8. " " " " " 2	63.47	31.45	89.02
9. Amount of rebate	£ 810,074	570,744	436,477
10. Rate of rebate per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	5.10	12.69	2.95

* See note to table on page 640.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the preferential schemes, as at present in force in the different parts of the empire, are by no means uniform. The preferential tariff of New Zealand applies to a wider range of countries than that of any other part of the empire, inasmuch as the advantage of the lower tariff rates is extended to all parts of the British dominions, while those of Canada and South Africa apply to the United Kingdom, and reciprocating British Possessions, and that of the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom only. Apart from the British preferential tariff, however, the Commonwealth, in consideration of its participation in the South African preference, gives a preference to certain products of that country. New Zealand and South Africa have also a special reciprocal trade agreement in addition to the main schemes of preference. Canada, under the Customs Tariff Act of 1907, makes provision for an intermediate tariff, which may be applied to the produce of *foreign* countries. A reciprocal trade agreement has already been entered into between Canada and France.

The margin between the rates of duty applied to British and foreign goods, respectively, is also higher in New Zealand than in the Commonwealth or South Africa, though in the latter countries the preferential tariff affects a greater proportion of the trade. On the basis of the imports into New Zealand during 1908 the average margin of preference was 12.69 per cent. of the value of the goods, while in the Commonwealth the similar margin was 5.10 per cent., and in South Africa 2.95 per cent. The average rate of duty charged in New Zealand on British goods, subject to preferential rates, was 12.44 per cent., while similar goods of foreign origin would have been called upon to pay 25.13 per cent. In the Commonwealth the collateral rates were 13.69 per cent. and 18.79 per cent. respectively, and in South Africa 11.48 per cent. and 14.43 per cent.

12. South African Preference.—Under the Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, preferential rates of duty were prescribed for certain goods “when those goods are imported from and are the manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates, which are included within the South African Customs Union.”

Preference to South African States was further confirmed by the Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).

The imports during 1908 affected by the above-mentioned Act were as follows:—

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1908 OF ARTICLES ENTITLED TO PREFERENCE UNDER THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENCE ACT, AND THE VALUE OF THE PREFERENCE THEREON.

Particulars.	Rate of Rebate.	Imports.		Amount of Rebate.
		Quantity.	Value.	
			£	£ s.
Fish—				
Fresh or preserved by cold process	lbs. ½d. per lb.	4,332	84	4 10
Preserved in tins, etc.	lbs. ½d. per lb.	21,016	744	21 18
Fodder—				
Hay and chaff	... cwt. 3d. per cwt.	77,220	18,697	965 5
Grain—				
Maize	... cental 6d. per centl.	66,002	21,412	1,650 1
Oats	... cental 4½d. per centl.	312,592	117,488	5,861 2
Feathers—				
Undressed	... 5 per cent.	—	4,524	226 4
Dressed	... 10 per cent.	—	265	26 10
Tobacco manufactured—				
Cut	... lbs. 1/3 per lb.	1,771	191	110 14
N.E.I.	... lbs. 1/- per lb.	1,808	201	90 8
Total	—	—	163,606	8,956 12

§ 12. Imports of Dutiable and Free Goods.

1. Classified Statement of Imports.—The following table shews, classified according to their nature, and distinguishing between dutiable and free goods, the estimated value of imports entered for home consumption during 1903, together with the amount and equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty collected thereon. As no record is made of the value, entered for home consumption, of goods subject to specific duties, the value has been estimated on the basis of the value of corresponding imports. The free goods entered for home consumption have been taken to be the total imports of free goods less the value of similar goods re-exported.

**VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTY COLLECTED
THEREON, 1908.**

Classification of Imports.		Value Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected, less Refunds.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rate per cent. on—	
		Dutiable.	Free Net Imports.	Total.		Dutiable Imports.	All Imports.
		£	£	£	£	%	%
I.	Foodstuffs of animal origin (excluding living animals)	789,964	51,179	841,143	181,554	22.98	21.58
II.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt	1,688,304	111,959	1,800,263	559,943	33.17	31.11
III.	Beverages (non-alcoholic) & substances used in making	250,198	944,002	1,194,200	53,013	21.19	4.44
IV.	Spirits & alcoholic liquors, including industrial spirits and pharmaceutical preparations dutiable as spirits	1,495,819	146	1,495,965	2,199,389	147.03	147.03
V.	Tobacco and preparations thereof	643,643	...	643,643	1,054,350	163.00	163.00
VI.	Live animals	17,099	90,185	107,284	101	0.59	0.09
VII.	Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs	76,471	322,713	399,184	12,047	15.75	3.01
VIII.	Vegetable substances and fibres	92,525	831,667	924,192	26,105	28.21	2.82
IX.	Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	8,674,375	5,287,845	13,962,220	1,902,267	21.93	13.63
X.	Oils, fats, and waxes	632,719	517,499	1,140,218	134,150	21.54	11.77
XI.	Paints and varnishes	414,768	19,078	433,846	72,805	17.55	16.78
XII.	Stones and minerals used industrially	102,675	19,868	122,543	21,909	21.34	17.88
XIII.	Specie	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Metals (unmanufactured) and ores, including gold and silver	6,925	737,413*	744,338	1,108	16.00	0.15
XV.	Metals partly manufactured	...	728,434	728,434	...	...	...
XVI.	Metals manufactured, including machinery	6,283,034	3,895,199	10,178,233	1,014,206	16.14	9.96
XVII.	Leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor, also indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures	654,885	242,494	897,379	143,704	21.91	16.01
XVIII.	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	2,220,610	231,669	2,452,279	366,521	16.51	14.95
XIX.	Earthenware, cements, china, glass, & stoneware	806,304	56,897	863,201	222,656	27.61	25.79
XX.	Paper and stationery	736,195	1,482,225	2,218,420	184,374	25.05	8.31
XXI.	Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	927,673	193,177	1,120,850	247,142	26.64	22.05
XXII.	Optical, surgical, & scientific instruments	103,097	241,224	344,321	23,152	22.46	6.72
XXIII.	Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	358,588	1,513,147	1,871,735	76,906	21.45	4.10
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	1,967,310	2,052,360	4,019,670	463,294	23.56	11.53
	Total...	28,933,181	19,570,380	48,503,561	8,960,696	30.97	18.47
	Total merchandise, excluding bullion and specie	...	...	...	...	30.97	18.68
	Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics	...	...	...	...	21.30	12.45

* As gold is sent to Australia for minting and is exported in the form of specie, the net imports of classes XIII. and XIV. are shewn in combination.

2. **Comparative Rates of Duty.**—Omitting bullion and specie, the proportion of total merchandise entered for "home consumption" free of duty in the undermentioned countries, and also the equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty charged are as follows:—

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Particulars.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	U.S. of America.
Year ended	31/12/08	31/3/08	31/12/08	30/6/08
Percentage of free merchandise	40.35	38.00	49.87	44.43
Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty on—	%	%	%	%
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors	147.03	140.73	160.44	74.05
Tobacco, and preparations thereof	163.00	21.44*	145.11	83.64
Other dutiable merchandise	21.30	24.24	21.69	40.21
Other merchandise dutiable and free	12.45	15.04	10.28	21.62
Total dutiable merchandise	30.97	26.74	34.12	42.98
Total merchandise dutiable and free	18.68	16.58	17.02	23.88
Customs duty per head	£ s. d. 2 3 4	£ s. d. 1 16 0	£ s. d. 3 1 5†	£ s. d. 0 18 6

* Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. † Exclusive of Maoris.

Notwithstanding the increase in the proportion of free goods entered for consumption in the Commonwealth from 35.18 per cent. in 1906 (the last full year of operation of the 1902 tariff) to 40.35 per cent. in 1908, the average rate of duty on all merchandise has increased from 17.59 per cent. to 18.68. The average rate of duty on all dutiable imports has increased from 27.14 in 1906 to 30.97 in 1908. Excluding liquors and tobacco, the average rate of duty has increased from 17.04 in 1906 to 21.30 in 1908.

From the above table it will be seen that, excluding spirits, etc., and tobacco, the average rates of duty charged on dutiable goods in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand are substantially the same, though the larger proportion of free goods in the latter country somewhat reduces the average rate on dutiable and free goods as compared with the Commonwealth. On the same basis, *i.e.*, excluding spirits and tobacco, the average rates of duty in Canada are materially higher than in the Commonwealth or New Zealand, though the inclusion of these goods reverses the position. The lower average rate for Canada on total imports is due to the smaller relative proportion of liquors and tobacco imported into that country, in which connection it may be mentioned that, during 1908, 80 per cent. of the value of tobacco imported therein was unmanufactured tobacco admitted free of duty and subject only to excise on manufacture.

§ 13. Trade of the Individual States of the Commonwealth.

1. **Character of Data.**—The following tables shew the trade of each State of the Commonwealth for the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation and for the years 1901 and 1904 to 1908.

Owing to the many differences existing between the statements of trade hitherto published by the various States and by the Commonwealth, and to the frequent alteration of the figures in succeeding editions of the several publications, it is not possible to furnish an exact statement of the trade of the several States. The figures here given, therefore, should be regarded as merely approximate.

2. **Record of Transhipments.**—In order to ensure a correct detailed record of the export trade of the Commonwealth, it has been the practice of the Department of Trade

and Customs, since the 1st September, 1903, to record goods transferred by sea from one State to another State of the Commonwealth, for transshipment abroad from the latter State, in the following manner:—

- (i.) As an outward interstate transfer from the State from which the goods are originally moved.
- (ii.) As an inward interstate transfer to the State in which the goods are transhipped.
- (iii.) As an export (oversea) from the State in which the goods are transhipped abroad.

The record thus obtained in each of the several States does not indicate the proportion of the export trade of the Commonwealth actually contributed by each State, nor does it correctly indicate the amount of interstate trade.

In order to obtain a proper record of the trade of each State with oversea countries, and with other States of the Commonwealth, it is necessary to take into account the goods transhipped, not only in, but also from each State. The exact practice may be understood by giving an example. Five thousand tons of copper are, let us suppose, to be exported from Tasmania to Germany, the available oversea ship starting from a New South Wales port. The following records would then be made, viz.:—

- (i.) An "outward interstate transfer" of 5000 tons of copper from Tasmania to New South Wales.
- (ii.) An "inward interstate transfer" to New South Wales from Tasmania of 5000 tons of copper.
- (iii.) An "oversea export" of 5000 tons of copper from New South Wales to Germany.

In this supposed case the trade is virtually, so far as Tasmanian trade is concerned, a direct export from Tasmania to Germany, and forms no essential element of the trade of New South Wales, either interstate or oversea.

3. Adjustment of Data.—In the tables hereinafter the necessary adjustments have been made, so far as sea-traffic is concerned. But goods transferred overland from one State to another, and subsequently exported to oversea countries, are at present necessarily included in the exports from the State in which the goods are shipped oversea. In such cases no adjustment is possible, because the necessary data are not available. Moreover, the demands for the supply of information, which would become essential if it were decided to obtain the data, would place a serious additional burden on the mercantile community, while the question whether the magnitude of the general advantage would compensate for the trouble is at least very problematical.

The following summary table shews the progress of the trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries and of the trade between the several States. The periods selected for comparison are the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation (1896-1900), the quinquennium immediately following (1901-5), and the latest year (1908). The results shew that the total oversea trade of the Commonwealth has increased by 52.45 per cent., viz., from £74,856,000 per annum in the earlier period to £114,110,381 in 1908, while the interstate trade has risen from £27,484,000 to £40,978,341, equal to 49.10 per cent.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT, COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1908.

Development in period	...	...	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1908.	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1908.
Mean population	...	...	3,636,000	3,904,000	4,233,645	Result per Inhabitant.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea imports	...	...	38,763,000	39,258,000	49,799,273	£9 5 8	£10 1 1	£11 15 3
" exports	...	...	41,093,000	51,238,000	64,311,058	11 6 1	13 2 6	15 3 10
Interstate imports	...	...	27,484,000	28,744,000	40,978,341	7 11 2	7 7 3	9 13 7
" exports	...	...	26,381,000	28,703,000	40,978,341	7 5 1	7 7 0	9 13 7
Total imports	...	...	61,247,000	68,002,000	90,777,614	16 16 10	17 8 4	21 8 10
" exports	...	...	67,474,000	79,941,000	105,289,399	18 11 2	20 9 6	24 17 5

IMPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1908.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	13,866	17,560	13,134	14,485	17,604	20,860	19,829
Victoria ...	9,824	12,687	12,740	12,958	14,870	17,101	16,433
Queensland ...	3,488	3,516	3,030	3,161	3,748	4,618	4,516
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,328	3,965	3,289	3,232	3,983	4,815	4,972
Western Australia ...	2,707	3,895	4,022	3,769	3,780	3,588	3,212
Tasmania ...	550	811	806	738	759	827	837
Total ...	33,763	42,434	37,021	38,346	44,744	51,809	49,799

FROM OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	10,116	9,368	11,500	11,848	13,703	15,058	14,638
Victoria ...	6,782	6,240	6,382	8,202	8,926	9,765	9,634
Queensland ...	2,676	2,861	2,992	3,532	4,560	4,810	4,947
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,839	3,453	4,160	5,204	5,714	7,292	6,259
Western Australia ...	3,011	2,559	2,651	2,712	3,040	2,935	2,966
Tasmania ...	1,060	1,154	1,759	1,914	2,271	2,421	2,534
Total ...	27,484	25,635	29,444	33,412	38,214	42,281	40,978

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	23,982	26,928	24,634	26,333	31,307	35,918	34,467
Victoria ...	16,606	18,927	19,122	21,160	23,796	26,866	26,067
Queensland ...	6,164	6,377	6,022	6,696	8,308	9,428	9,463
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	7,167	7,418	7,449	8,436	9,697	12,107	11,231
Western Australia ...	5,718	6,454	6,673	6,481	6,820	6,523	6,178
Tasmania ...	1,610	1,965	2,565	2,652	3,030	3,248	3,371
Total ...	61,247	68,069	66,465	71,758	82,958	94,090	90,777

IMPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1908.

FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	10 12 3	12 7 7	9 2 1	9 16 6	11 13 2	13 9 1	12 10 10
Victoria ...	8 5 10	10 10 10	10 11 0	10 13 9	12 3 0	13 16 1	13 1 2
Queensland ...	7 8 9	7 0 4	5 16 9	6 0 4	7 0 9	8 11 5	8 4 5
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	9 7 5	10 18 7	8 18 0	8 12 7	10 9 8	12 9 8	12 9 9
Western Australia ...	17 9 6	20 13 4	17 0 0	15 1 2	14 10 11	13 13 7	12 2 5
Tasmania ...	3 6 5	4 14 2	4 10 2	4 2 5	4 4 11	4 12 3	4 2 1
Total ...	9 5 8	11 3 9	9 7 3	9 10 11	10 19 1	12 9 4	11 15 3

FROM OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	7 14 10	6 17 5	7 19 6	8 0 9	9 1 6	9 14 3	9 5 2
Victoria ...	5 14 6	5 3 8	5 5 9	6 15 4	7 5 11	7 17 7	7 13 1
Queensland ...	5 14 1	5 14 2	5 15 3	6 14 9	8 11 2	8 18 6	9 0 1
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	10 16 3	9 10 4	11 5 1	13 17 10	15 0 0	18 18 2	15 14 6
Western Australia ...	19 8 8	13 11 7	11 4 1	10 16 8	11 14 0	11 3 9	11 3 10
Tasmania ...	6 8 1	6 13 10	9 16 10	10 13 7	12 14 0	13 10 0	13 18 11
Total ...	7 11 2	6 15 2	7 8 11	8 6 5	9 7 1	10 3 6	9 13 7

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	18 7 1	19 15 0	17 1 7	17 17 3	20 14 8	23 3 4	21 16 0
Victoria ...	14 0 4	15 14 6	15 16 9	17 9 1	19 8 11	21 13 8	20 14 3
Queensland ...	13 2 10	12 14 6	11 12 0	12 14 9	15 11 17	9 11 17	4 6
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	20 3 8	20 8 11	20 3 1	22 10 5	25 10 6	31 7 10	28 4 3
Western Australia ...	36 18 2	34 4 11	28 4 1	25 17 10	26 4 11	24 17 4	23 6 3
Tasmania ...	9 14 6	11 8 0	14 7 0	14 16 0	16 18 11	18 2 3	18 11 0
Total ...	16 16 10	17 18 11	16 16 2	17 17 4	20 6 2	22 12 10	21 8 10

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1908.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	17,656	18,210	20,482	21,440	27,641	29,364	23,721
Victoria ...	11,803	13,075	15,308	12,992	16,838	15,924	14,155
Queensland ...	4,237	4,334	4,391	4,992	5,759	7,118	6,961
S.A. (including N.T.)	4,130	4,462	5,619	6,428	8,043	9,270	8,861
Western Australia ...	2,984	7,941	9,916	9,070	9,012	8,592	8,529
Tasmania ...	783	1,674	1,770	1,919	2,445	2,556	2,084
Total ...	41,093	49,696	57,486	56,841	69,738	72,824	64,311

TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	8,548	9,140	9,870	12,225	14,639	15,874	14,089
Victoria ...	5,257	5,571	8,097	8,588	10,626	11,478	11,898
Queensland ...	5,890	4,916	6,839	6,945	6,992	7,563	7,226
S.A. (including N.T.)	3,530	3,725	3,044	3,060	3,884	4,617	4,917
Western Australia ...	1,893	575	355	801	765	1,236	908
Tasmania ...	1,263	1,272	1,238	1,793	1,308	1,513	1,940
Total ...	26,381	25,199	29,443	33,412	38,214	42,281	40,978

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	26,204	27,350	30,352	33,665	42,280	45,238	37,810
Victoria ...	16,560	18,646	23,405	21,580	27,464	27,402	26,053
Queensland ...	10,127	9,250	11,230	11,937	12,751	14,681	14,187
S.A. (including N.T.)	7,660	8,187	8,663	9,488	11,927	13,887	13,778
Western Australia ...	4,877	8,516	10,271	9,871	9,777	9,828	9,437
Tasmania ...	2,046	2,946	3,008	3,712	3,753	4,069	4,024
Total ...	67,474	74,895	86,929	90,253	107,952	115,105	105,289

EXPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1908.

TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.															
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales ...	13	10	3	13	7	1	14	4	1	14	10	11	18	6	0
Victoria ...	9	10	10	10	17	3	12	13	7	10	14	4	13	15	2
Queensland ...	9	0	8	8	12	11	8	9	2	9	11	10	16	2	13
S.A. (including N.T.)	11	12	7	12	5	11	15	4	1	17	3	1	21	3	5
Western Australia ...	19	5	3	42	2	10	41	18	5	36	4	8	34	13	6
Tasmania ...	4	14	7	9	14	3	9	18	0	10	14	1	13	13	5
Total ...	11	6	1	13	2	1	14	10	10	14	3	0	17	1	4

TO OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE).															
New South Wales ...	6	10	10	6	14	1	6	16	11	8	5	10	9	13	10
Victoria ...	4	8	9	4	12	6	6	14	2	7	1	8	8	13	8
Queensland ...	12	11	1	9	16	2	13	3	6	13	4	2	13	2	7
S.A. (including N.T.)	9	18	10	10	5	4	8	4	9	8	3	4	10	4	6
Western Australia ...	12	4	4	3	1	0	1	10	0	3	11	2	18	10	4
Tasmania ...	7	12	7	7	7	7	6	18	5	10	0	1	7	6	3
Total ...	7	5	1	6	12	11	7	8	11	8	6	5	9	7	1

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).															
New South Wales ...	20	1	1	20	1	2	21	1	0	22	16	9	27	19	10
Victoria ...	13	19	7	15	9	9	19	7	9	17	16	0	22	8	10
Queensland ...	21	11	9	18	9	1	21	12	8	22	14	1	23	18	9
S.A. (including N.T.)	21	11	5	22	11	3	23	8	10	25	6	5	31	7	11
Western Australia ...	31	9	7	45	3	10	43	8	5	39	8	7	37	12	4
Tasmania ...	12	7	2	17	1	10	16	16	5	20	14	2	20	19	8
Total ...	18	11	2	19	15	0	21	19	9	22	9	5	26	8	5